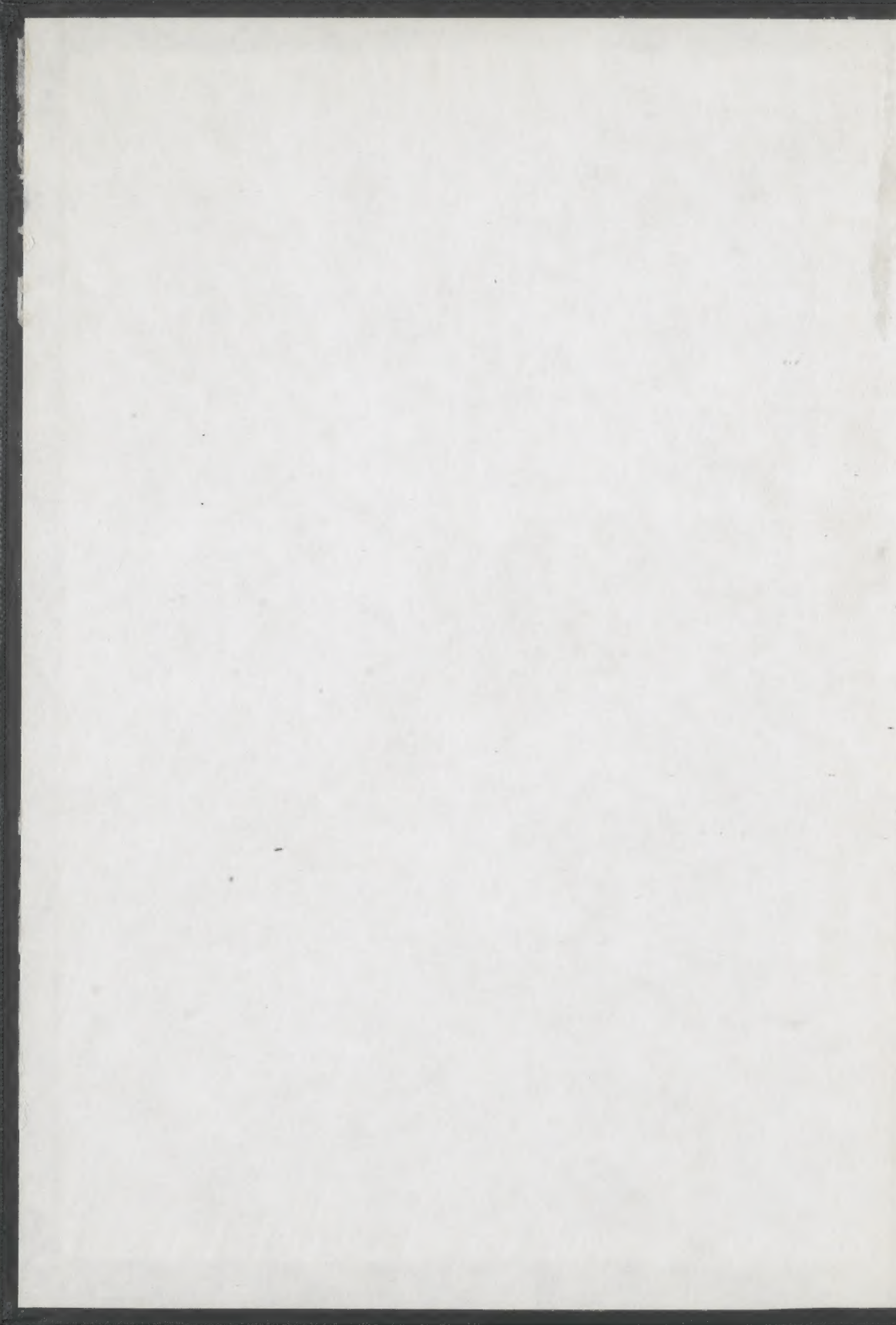
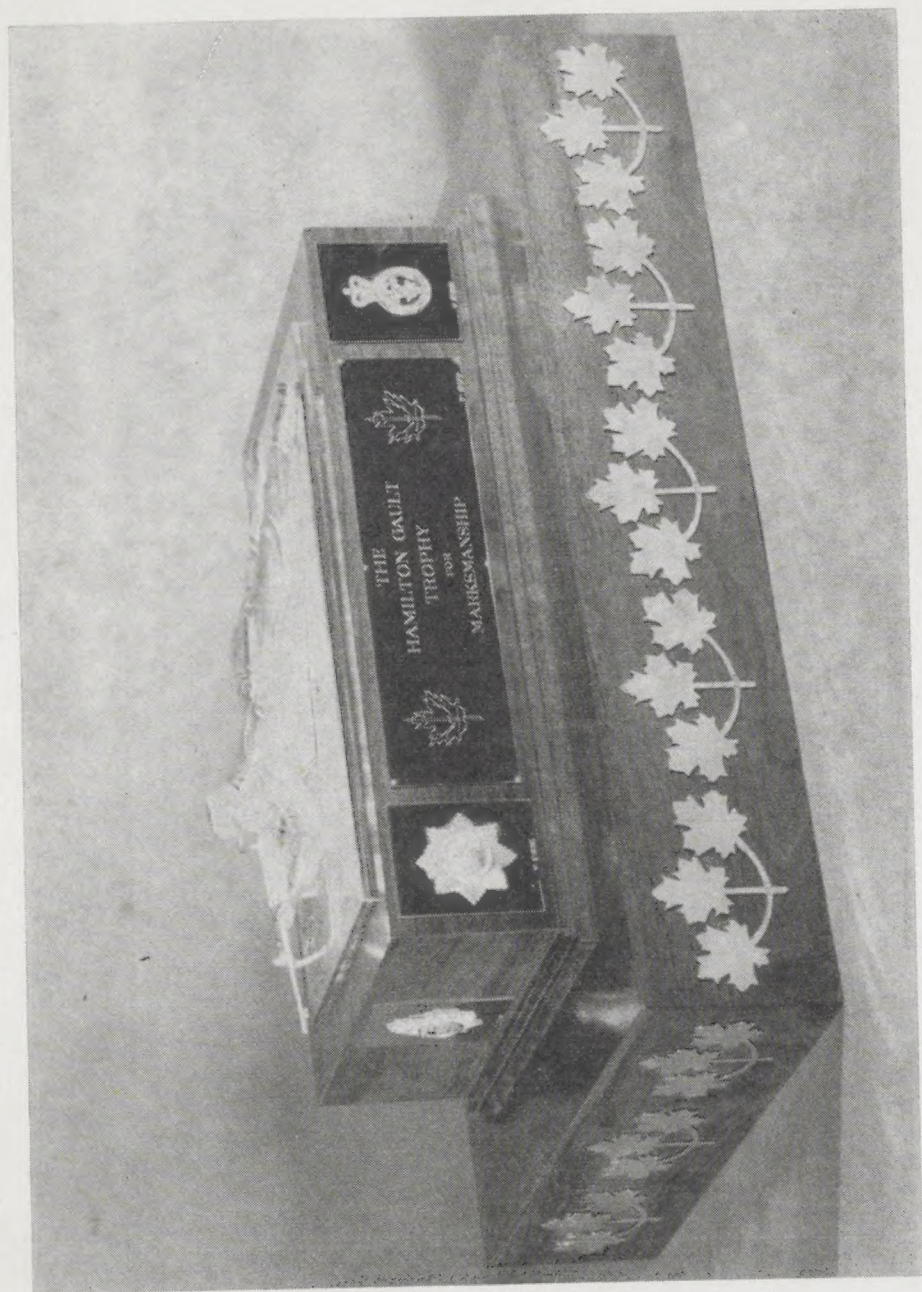




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Colonel of the Regiment
BRIGADIER C. B. WARE, DSO, CD

The Patrician is the Regimental Journal
of
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

An annual journal published at the Home Station and devoted to the
interests of all serving and former members of the Regiment.

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THE PATRICIAN

This publication is issued under authority of Lt Col CJA Hamilton,
MBE, CD, President, Regimental Executive Committee,
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

The contents of this publication have been edited and
approved by
Major RB Mainprize, CD
Regimental Depot

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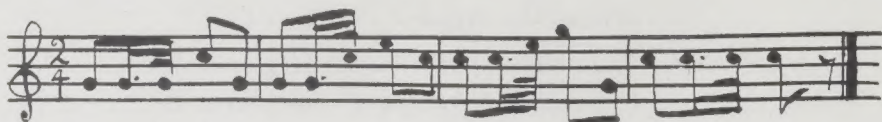
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PPCLI Depot
The Hamilton Gault Barracks
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Subscription

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REGIMENTAL NOTES



THE HAMILTON GAULT TROPHY

After three years of intense competitive shooting First Battalion has won the Hamilton Gault Trophy. The 1960 score of 141.31 was an improvement of nearly nine points over last years score when they placed second in the Trophy competition with a score of 131.969.

The winner of the 1959 competition was IR22eR with a score of 132.963. This small margin of loss helped serve as an incentive to all members of the Battalion to put just that much more into their efforts this year. This positive attitude united with a favourable training programme and reasonably good weather gave the Battalion the basic requirements for good shooting. A musketry cadre was formed consisting of Bravo Company commanded by Major WMW Wilson, CD and assisted by the Battalion Rifle Team. All the firing took place at Heales Range. CSM (WO2) Green, AC and Sgt Zwolak, EA gave valuable tips on the methods of good shooting, to the various relays. After a month the results of individual determination and careful training became evident when men that had failed to qualify the year before now became first class shots and a number of first class shots became marksman. The Battalion had set its sights on 140 points and within a short period of time this and better was achieved. First Battalion may well be proud of their fine achievement. Having placed second two years in a row First Battalion is particularly aware that it takes a united team effort by every individual to win our Founder's Trophy.

RC Sigs Shield Presented to Regimental Depot

On the 23rd of Feb. 61 the Director of Signals, Col JB Clement, CD presented a shield to the Regimental Depot. The plaque on the shield reads:

*Presented to
The Princess Patricia's Canadian
Light Infantry Depot
by
Colonel JB Clement, CD.
Director Royal Canadian Corps of Signals
on behalf of the officers of the Corps
in appreciation of your fine work in the
training of our recruits
February 1961*



Shield presented by Col JB Clement, CD,
Director of Signals to Regimental Depot,
23 Feb 61.

Major RB Mainprize, CD, Commanding Officer, Regimental Depot accepted this attractive shield on behalf of the Depot.

Broom-i-loo Results 17 Mar '61

First Battalion—Esquimalt—Officers 0 Sergeants 2

Home Station —Edmonton—Officers 1 Sergeants 0

Trooping Ceremonies 1961

First Battalion—Work Point Barracks—Esquimalt, BC 13 May 61.

Second Battalion—Hamilton Gault Barracks, Edmonton, Alta.
10 Jun 61.

Regimental Kit Shop

A Regimental Kit Shop is located at the Home Station and is operated by the Depot. A full line of regimental accessories is stocked or available for the convenience of all ranks. Shipments are made to all Regimentally and Extra-Regimentally Employed Personnel on request regardless of where they may be serving. Other Corps personnel are catered to on request. Personnel wishing to avail themselves of the service offered by the Kit Shop should write to either the Accounts Officer or the NCO IC Regimental Kit Shop, PPCLI Depot. A price list is inserted in all Patricians going out to all extra-regimentally employed personnel. Prices are subject to change at short notice. The Kit Shop endeavours to bring you immediate, courteous service and purchases the best accessories at the cheapest possible prices.

THE 1960 RIFLE TEAM

The 1960 Rifle team of First Battalion had its beginnings very early in the year when the Commanding Officer and the Musketry Officer decided that 1 PPCLI would win the Canadian Army Championship. Major WG Milne, the Musketry Officer was named Team Captain and responsible for the formation and training of the team. Major Milne's tremendous drive and energy combined with his considerable shooting experience contributed immeasurably to the standard which the team reached in the limited time available.

On the 14th of Mar 60 approximately 40 members of the unit reported to Heales Range for the eliminations which would ultimately produce 10 members who would comprise the team. From the very first day of the eliminations, competition was very keen. This competitive spirit was to strike the keynote for all rifle team activity from that day forward. By mid-May eliminations were completed, and the following members had earned places on the team:

LT HA PANKRATZ, WO2 GREEN AC, SGT ZWOLAK E, CPL
ELLIS RW. PRIVATES: GEBHARDT RA, MATHEIS DJ,
DUBOIS AD, MOFFAT DI, MATTHEWS JW and PEARSON HB.



1 PPCLI CANADIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP RIFLE TEAM 1960
 Back Row L to R: Col NG Wilson-Smith, DSO, MBE, CD, Lt EM Canfield, WO 2 Green AC,
 Lt HA Pankratz, Pte Gebhardt, RA, Lcpl Tenta, FC, Sgt Zwolak, E, Cpl Ellis RW,
 The Hon GR Peakes, VC, CB, DSO, MC.
 Kneeling L to R: Pte Matthews, JW, Pte Moffat, DI and Pte Dubois. AD.
 Pte Pearson HB was missing for the picture.

Lcpl Tenta FG and Major Milne were considered spares in the event that replacements were required.

After three weeks of intensive training the team travelled to Vancouver on the 18th of May to participate in the BC Area eliminations at Blair Range. After the first day of competition 1 PPCLI led RCSME by a scant 8 points. The following day, the margin gradually widened until finally 1 PPCLI led the runner-up team from RCSME by 156 points. The three other team competitions, The Roberts, The Falling Plates, and the Obstacle Course Matches were also won by 1 PPCLI in very keen competition. The sportsmanship of all teams and individuals was of the highest order. Individual honours and trophies went to Lt Pankratz for high aggregate score and to Cpl Ellis for the highest score in the Queens Medal Practice. Ssgt Adams RCSME won the Lt Col Lambe Trophy for the highest total score in the first eight matches. The team then returned briefly to Victoria having successfully completed the first phase of the Army Rifle Competition and having also gained in confidence and experience. The second phase, the Western Command eliminations began on the 1st of Jun when the team arrived in Camp Sarcee prepared to compete against the winning teams from each of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Areas. Very early in the meet it became clear that 2 PPCLI team, Alberta Area representatives would prove to be our principal opponents. The open and friendly rivalry between the teams of our First and Second Battalions in no way affected the seriousness with which both teams attended to their shooting. After the first day of competition First Battalion led Second Battalion by a narrow margin. In the course of the next day both teams shot equally well until the final match in which First Battalion increased their lead to 55 points. The final score was 1 PPCLI—3741, 2 PPCLI—3686. HQ Manitoba Area 3442, HQ Sask Area 3191. Individual honours and a trophy went to Sgt Zwolak 1 PPCLI for the high individual aggregate score. Major General Walsh CBE, DSO, CD, GOC Western Command presented the trophies and commended the team who were now Western Command finalists.

From Calgary, the team travelled to Vancouver to attend the BC Rifle Association Meet at Blair Range. Here members of the team dominated the service conditions shooting almost completely by winning three team matches and five individual matches. WO2 Green and Pte Pearson also gained berths on the Provincial team which was to represent BC at the DCRA Matches in Ottawa. Needless to say they declined in deference to the right they had already earned to represent Western Command.

Returning to Victoria on the 11th of June, the team joined in the units last-minute preparations to move to Wainwright for the 1 CIBG Concentration.

On the 13th of June all members of the team and the Battalion were profoundly shocked and saddened to learn of the sudden death of Major WG Milne. Each member of the team felt a great personal loss, however, the indomitable spirit, with which the team captain had imbued the team, remained. His guiding influence remained with the team through subsequent competitions.

After a short period of routine soldiering in Wainwright, the team entered the Brigade Small Arms Competition and, in the rifle division, emerged victorious over all other units in the Brigade. At this point the team lost Pte Mathies on posting to 2 PPCLI. Lcpl Tenta replaced Mathies as a firing member and Lt EM Canfield was appointed to carry on with the duties of Team Captain.

In mid-July the team returned to Victoria to get into that peak of condition which is essential to the winning of competitions. On the 4th of August the team departed for Ottawa and the Canadian Army finals. The Army competition matches were fired on the 7th and 8th of August concurrently with the Service Conditions Matches of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. The other Army finalists included RCS of 1 from Central Command, 3 R22eR from Quebec Command, 2RHC (Black Watch) from Eastern Command and the top team from AHQ.

For the two days of service matches the competition was very keen but the Patricias managed to maintain a small lead throughout. True to previous form, the team forged ahead of their nearest opponents during the course of the final four matches. The final score put the Patricias out in front by 179 points to win the Canadian Army team championship and the Letson Trophy by a comfortable margin. The final results showed standings of teams as follows:

1st—1 PPCLI	3860
2nd—3RR22eR	3681
3rd—RCS of I	3624
4th—AHQ "Q" Branch	3572
5th—2RHC (Black Watch)	3494



Pte Gebhardt RA is presented his stein by
Maj Gen HFG Letson, CB, CBE, MC, ED, CD for the
Chevlesmore or Falling Plate Match.

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Lcpl Tenta FG is presented his stein by
Maj Gen HFG Letson, CB, CBE, MC, ED, CD for the
Hamilton-Leigh or team snap shooting match.

During the evenings of the 7th, 8th and 9th of August, the Army teams took part in the Army Team Matches which consisted of the Roberts (8-Man Team Snap-shooting), the Obstacle Course (4-man Teams Timed Snap-shooting) and the Falling Plates Competition. These team competitions have considerable spectator appeal by virtue of the activity which accompanies each match. A large gallery of spectators gathered nightly to observe and cheer their favourites. "The Year For the Patricias" was unofficially declared when the Patricia team also won all three of the team competitions.

The Falling Plates Match deserves mention because its outcome was particularly illustrative of the Patricia Team Spirit. Each ten-man team was allowed to enter two four-man teams. The Patricias entered a "Grey" and a "Maroon" team. The competition consists of a playdown in pairs of teams. The ten teams drew for position and competed in heats, the winner of a heat being the team which could run out one hundred yards and shoot down its ten steel plates at 300 yards first. In the final heat, the "Grey" team found themselves pitted against the "Maroon" team. The "Grey" team defeated the "Maroon" team by one plate.

On the final day of the DCRA Matches, prizes and trophies were presented. Each team member was awarded the Regular Army Rifle Cham-

pionship Badge. This Badge is in the form of a gold rifle which is worn on the left breast pocket of the uniform. Of the DCRA sponsored team matches the team won the Sir Arthur Currie Shield and the Gascoigne Challenge Cup. Second place standing was taken in the Borden Team Match and the Sherwood Team Match. Individual trophies and honours were won by the following members:



Lt HA Pankratz is presented the Rose Bowl Trophy by Maj Gen HFG Letson, CB, CBE, MC, ED, CD for high individual score in the service condition matches.

Lt Pankratz —Canadian Army Rose Bowl
(highest Aggregate score in the Army competition.)

—Helmer Aggregate Trophy (highest total score in service conditions matches).

Pte Dubois AD —The Borden (500 yards rapid)
—The Rapid (200 yards rapid)

The most coveted prize won by the team was the honour of representing the Canadian Army at Bisley in 1961. During the intervening months the team has been spending some time each day on a conditioning programme. At present they are intensifying their training to meet the standard that will be required of them this July. 1960 was indeed the year for the Patricias!

An Unforgettable Soldier

by Lt Col HW Niven, DSO, MC (Ret)

(James M. Christie joined the Patricias in Aug 14 as a private soldier and was commissioned in Aug 17. During his service with the Regiment, he was awarded a Distinguished Conduct Medal, a Military Cross and was Mentioned in Despatches.)

James Christie came from the Yukon where for years he had been a bear hunter. He usually lived and hunted alone and in one encounter with a grizzly bear, had his jaw and the left side of his head badly torn which caused a nasty scar. After finishing off the bear with his knife, he had to travel five days to reach civilization where his injuries could be attended to. He was thin, about five foot seven inches tall and though he was over 40 years of age when he joined the Regiment, could outwalk anyone we had. His long life alone in the mountains made him the most observant man I have ever known. He saw everything and said nothing. He could put his hand on the ground in "No Man's Land" and tell you a man had passed by there one hour ago, two hours ago, three hours ago; it was uncanny—he was never wrong. I have never known anyone who had such patience or power of concentration as Christie. No white man that I know of, could concentrate for more than possibly three hours on one spot; Christie could do it for two days. He would lie out in the open behind our trenches day in and day out, with the sights of his rifle on some part of the enemy trench waiting for a head to come up. If it didn't appear today, it would be there tomorrow and sure enough one of the enemy would come to that spot and Christie would get him.

At HOOGE, he climbed on top of a barn, got behind a chimney and shot several German officers. The enemy, knowing where the shots came from concentrated a battery of artillery on the barn and scored some direct hits. I found Christie that afternoon lying behind our HQ suffering with a very bad headache. I told him to go to the dressing station which was located about three miles in rear of our area. He was examined by a Medical Officer who accused him of malingering and put him to work carrying stretcher cases. The following day, he returned and a couple of days later the Divisional Surgeon visited us. I asked him if he would take Christie to POPERINGE for an X-Ray which disclosed two skull fractures. He served with us for two years after this incident, but would never go sick again for fear the medical authorities would find these cracks.

We had an officer missing and for ten days a concerted effort by the CEF was made trying to locate him. He had left the trenches with his company and had disappeared. Christie came to me and said he thought he could find him. I gave him the necessary permission and he left with three days rations. Four days later, Christie came back with the missing officer who was in a terrible state. He found him in the YPRES salient 70 miles away and marched him back to the Regiment.

Christie liked to wander about in "No Man's Land" at night. One morning he came back saying he thought a German patrol went past our front

about 0200 hours. He wanted four men to go out with him the next night to ambush the patrol. I rode into HQ and spoke to General Sir George Milne (afterwards CIGS) and Sir George (Uncle George to Patricias) said he would come along about midnight. About 0200 hours, a terrific row started away to our left front. We could not fire and the Germans could not fire as we both had patrols out. About 0330 hours, Christie and his men came in and Uncle George questioned them. Christie and his men, each armed with four grenades and a rifle, ambushed the patrol which consisted of one officer and 16 men right on the route that Christie thought they had followed the previous night. He shot the officer first, each of his men threw two grenades and then finished the job with rifles. Christie removed their shoulder straps for identification, removed all papers, etc. and dropped everything in a sandbag. On his return, he found that his patrol had taken the Germans' rifles and two of his men had left their own behind. He asked Sir George for permission to go out and get the rifles as he was responsible. The General's face was a study but he gave his permission. He awarded Christie an immediate DCM and presented it personally two days later. Two previous recommendations for a DCM had been turned down by General Milne as he did not consider anyone could do the things we had attributed to Christie.

One year, Hammie Gault sent Christie a large photo of himself for a Christmas present. Christie came to Victoria to see me and borrowed a tunic of mine, put on his own medals and had his photograph taken. He told the photographer to enlarge the picture one size larger than the one he had received from Hammie. I thought Hammie would die laughing when he received this beautifully framed photograph.

Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

Honours and Awards



The 1st Clasp to the Canadian Forces Decoration

ZP	1445	Major WHJ Stutt, CD
ZU	1053	Major CV Lilley, MC, CD
SP	4184	Capt LW Swift, CD
SP	22317	CSM (WO 2) Falconer J, CD

The Canadian Forces Decoration

ZM	2480	Lt Col EJ Williams
ZM	4869	Capt JJB Pariseau
SP	21293	SM (WO 1) G Linsley
SM	800238	CSM (WO 2) Morris EH
SH	22474	Ssgt Holden GA
SU	3070	Ssgt Webb GE
SC	850593	Sgt Blackburn JP
SL	120072	Sgt Davies WE
SK	100593	Sgt Drake IA
SA	800469	Sgt Dunn JT
SH	800471	Sgt Ferguson JCW
SK	14243	Sgt Hood JE
SH	23676	Sgt Larkin WW
SH	61356	Sgt Liscum RM
SM	800222	Sgt Major HL
SM	7267	Sgt Merril W
SC	49426	Sgt Rockburne TE
SL	111369	Sgt Sorsdahl RG
SM	107788	Sgt Suais BG
SH	20235	Sgt Tinney D
SM	800469	Sgt Turlock WH

First Battalion Report

TRAINING

Work Point Barracks and Vancouver Island

1960 was an interesting and rather hectic year. First Battalion is proud of major achievements in musketry and boxing and a continued high standard of ceremonial and training. With the single exception of the leave month everyone was busy and each month offered a variety in tasks.

Jan began with two weeks of National Survival refresher training. From the soldier's point of view the highlight was probably being prepared for rescue and then being dropped down two storeys outside the Barrack Block. This was followed by a full scale Exercise TYRO 2 which saw the Battalion assemble and move to Nanaimo and a skeleton force continue over to Vancouver as a Mobile Survival Column.

During Feb a large number of Unit courses were completed and in Mar, D Company carried out a series of patrols, incorporating the assistance of an RCN helicopter. Five patrols were formed with the strength of five men each. The patrols were commanded by Lts Bolding and Dallison, and Corporals Glasspoole, Meyers and Shaw.

The helicopter used was the H 15. The main function of this craft is search and rescue and it has been specifically designed for that function. The reconnaissance patrols were dropped on two consecutive days, three the first day, two the second. Each patrol was landed on a different Landing Zone to the west of Mount Benson. Each was faced with the same problem; Mount Benson towered 3500 feet between them and their objective. Needless to say there was a stiff climb involved.

Every company carried out section and platoon training during April and May using Albert Head, Mary Hill, Nanaimo and Courtenay. Highway movement is done so often that the drills become automatic. Night and cross country driving practice is much more difficult to achieve and is principally conducted during the Wainwright Concentration.

Wainwright Concentration

Because of the Presentation of Colours Ceremonies in 1959, First Battalion missed the annual concentration. For 1960 it was again the culmination of the years training; a new experience for many, but a repeat for most officers and NCOs. Major Kerfoot commanded the road convoys both ways, passing through the USA and meeting the Battalion train party at Calgary. From there we formed the Mobile Survival Column for an exercise into Camp Wainwright. The Battalion had almost a month in bivouac, at Border Lake. As always there was a requirement to renew the drills and techniques so necessary to good field operations. In addition we married up with the LdSH, 1 RCHA, 3 Fd Sqn and with them partici-

pated as a Battalion Group in the Brigade and GOC's exercises. On the 15th of Jul Second Battalion officers were hosts at a very pleasant Regimental get-together when formal presentations were made to Captain Mike Carleton-Smith who was leaving to return to the United Kingdom.

The entire period was a busy one and the Concentration certainly achieved the standards required. C Company was detached to act as enemy force for EX THUNDERBIRD, the exercise in which the GOC exercised the Brigade Group. Major Sutherland had them almost speaking Fantasian and QMSI Appleton in one coup, captured more prisoners than any other Unit or sub-unit. The Battalion returned to Work Point on the 1st of Aug and by the 10th most of the Battalion had cleared the peace time accounting requirements and were off on a welcome period of leave.

Seps highlight was the annual inspection by the GOC, Commander 1 CIBG and Commander BC Area. A formal parade was held on the 22nd of Sep followed by a Mess Dinner held at the Officers' Mess. Our distinguished guests had a worthwhile visit and the results on all phases were up to Patricia standards.

The Battalion then commenced individual training again, with cadres being established for musketry, leading infantryman qualifications, and separate courses on signals, driving, and each of the support weapons. Once again weapon training received priority and there were the usual large number of individuals off to career Army courses at various schools. A great deal of training is accomplished using the cadres but it is worth noting that individuals remain in parent companies for all administration. This permits continuity and retains the essential company spirit. The Battalion paused briefly for the Xmas and New Years Season, however, 1961 started off with the continuation of National Survival Training and additional specialist courses lasting into Mar 61.

The Nitinat Search

An unusual operation occurred in the first half of Jun of 1960 when the First Battalion answered a request for organized ground search assistance from the RCAF Search and Rescue at Sea Island, B.C. Earlier in the month a Seabee amphibious aircraft had crashed in the vicinity of Nitinat Lake on the Western slopes of Vancouver Island. When this aircraft was discovered, it contained the body of the pilot. His passenger however, was not in the wreckage and it was assumed that he had left the scene of the wreck on foot.

The RCAF Search and Rescue element had been placed in command but when the search became a ground one they called on First Battalion. After authorization was received from Area Headquarters, the Commanding Officer implemented the Survival Operations fan-out system and alerted the Battalion. By 0530 hours, four and one half hours after receiving the authorization, 262 troops organized into a mobile, self-contained detachment, arrived at Lake Cowichan, 60 miles NORTH and WEST of Victoria.

A base camp was established approximately 10 miles from the scene of the crash and air reconnaissance of the search area was conducted. The



1 PPCLI search parties crossing Nitinat Lake.

area to be searched was the NORTH side of Nitinat Lake. This lake lies at the bottom of a valley in the mountainous country on Vancouver Island's WEST coast. The forest in this area is extremely dense and is considered by persons with experience to be among the roughest of the West Coast Rain Forests. The speed of travel is restricted to one mile an hour; that of a searcher about 2,500 feet per hour. The slopes are steep, the water courses correspondingly so and the terrain is littered with deadfall that makes movement quite difficult.

As if the terrain was not enough to hamper the search, an element of mystery also found its way into the affair. Approximately 1,000 feet from the wreckage, a camera belonging to the missing man had been discovered plus the tongue of a shoe similar to that worn by sportsmen. These clues plus the fact that the survival gear was missing from the wreck, led search officials to believe that the survivor was attempting to reach help and was following any one of three water courses to civilization. The search parties of 1 PPCLI spread out accordingly but nothing of value was discovered for three days.

As the clues were eliminated the searchers were reduced. The Battalion's detachment had all but left the area when they were recalled to make an intensive search of the "camera" area. A small party returned to this area and painstakingly went over the ground. Their diligence was rewarded by the finding of the missing partner. The next day his body was lifted out and the operation was over.

The Nitinat Search pointed up a number of weaknesses in the current equipment of the Infantry soldier for this type of operation. Searchers

found that pack-sacks or pack boards capable of carrying up to 50 pounds were a necessity. As it was, rations and bedrolls had to be air-dropped to the searchers. Clearings have to be cut for such air drops and this is time consuming.

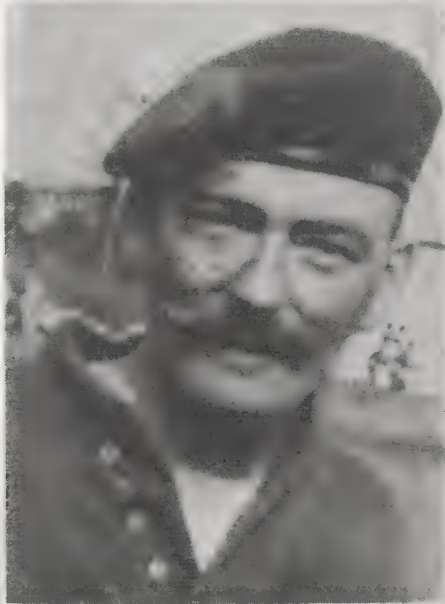
The problem of communications was tackled immediately on arrival at the Base Camp. Relay stations were established using PRNC-510 sets. PRNC-26 sets were used within search parties to report positions and maintain control. The RCAF supplied a pack set for ground to air communications. High ground was used to advantage and in general, communications were good, considering the nature of the terrain.

The search was a new and challenging experience because of the type of terrain over which it was conducted. The rain forest is a new experience for most Canadians—foot soldier mobility remains the only means by which a successful search can be completed.

SPECIAL EVENTS

Regimental Birthday 1960

The Regimental Birthday was celebrated this year by First Battalion in characteristic style. The day commenced with a Battalion Parade. Brigadier WG Colquhoun CBE, MC an original officer and also a former commanding officer inspected the battalion. Brigadier Colquhoun addressed the parade and stressed the meaning and heritage of our 17th of Mar celebration.



The Commanding Officer then read congratulatory messages from the Lady Patricia, our Colonel-in-Chief, and Brigadier Ware, DSO, CD, the Colonel of the Regiment. Lt Col Allan concluded the parade by reading messages from various Units and from individual Patricias not currently serving with either Battalion or Depot.

At the conclusion of the parade the more festive events of the day commenced. B Company met C Company for the Inter Coy Broom-i-Loo Trophy. The result after a very spirited match was a 1-1 draw. The sergeants and the officers next took to the field. The field was by now in peak condition and the players of both sides went to work willingly and without malice. The sergeants' two platoon system proved the difference between the

A bedraggled but happy warrior, RSM (WO 1) Austin, MC, CD. It is quite noticeable that the Sergeants' team defeated the Officers' team.

two teams as they won 2-1. Our Mud Bowl events retain the broad characteristics of broom-i-loo with many of the features of water polo added.

An all ranks reception followed in the Transport Building where refreshments were served, and in the evening traditional festivities were held in all Institutes and Messes.

Guards of Honour 1960

On Thursday, 28 Jan 60, First Battalion provided the Guard of Honour for the opening of the BC Legislature in Victoria. The Honourable Frank McKenzie Ross, CMG, MC, LLD, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, inspected the Guard on his arrival at the buildings. High winds and driving rain marred the early part of the ceremony but fortunately, conditions improved shortly after the inspection.



His Excellency, The Governor-General, Maj Gen Georges P Vanier, DSO, MC, CD accompanied by Maj RH Graham, CD, 1 PPCLI and Lt Col P Ramsay, ADC inspecting the Guard of Honour at Victoria, 17 May 60.

The Guard was commended by Major RH Graham, CD, right division by Capt DS Robertson and left division by Lt RL Dallison. Lt VP Rithaler had the honour of carrying the Queen's Colour. Music for the occasion was provided by the Royal Canadian Navy Band from HMCS Naden.

The Battalion was honoured by a short visit from the Adjutant-General, Maj Gen JDB Smith, CBE, DSO, CD on 4 Apr 60. The AG was



Maj Gen JDB Smith, CBE, DSO, CD, the Adjutant-General accompanied by
Maj AGW Harbord-Harbord 1 PPCLI, inspecting a Guard of Honour at
Work Point Barracks, 04 Apr 60.

accompanied by the GOC, Maj Gen G Walsh and the Area Commander Brig JW Bishop. After the AG inspected the Battalion Quarter Guard the CO took the party on a tour of the Garrison. The AG was particularly interested in the institutes, welfare and amenities of the Battalion and spent much of his time talking with the men. The AG addressed all officers in Esquimalt Garrison and the party was entertained in the Officers' Mess at luncheon. A Guard of Honour composed of Support Company men and commanded by Maj AGW Harbord-Harbord was inspected by the AG on his departure. 2Lt AB Paxton carried the Regimental Colour. The General Salute was played by the Corps of Drums under Cpl EEC Polsom.

On 17 May 60 the Battalion had the honour of providing a Guard for His Excellency The Governor General, on his first official visit to the British Columbia legislature. On this occasion, the 100-man guard was commanded by Major RII Graham, CD. Lt VP Rithaler was the Colour bearer.

On 23 May 60, the City of Victoria held their annual Victoria Day Parade. As rehearsals for Trooping the Colour had commenced, an amalgamated guard of 100 men was formed under Major WBS Sutherland, CD. The Queen's Colour was carried by Lt PA Robison and the Regimental Colour by 2Lt LJ Gollner.

On 13 Oct 60 a Guard of Honour was provided for the retiring minister of National Defence, Major General GR Pearkes, VC, CB, DSO, MC, who was shortly to be appointed Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia. This guard, commanded by Major AGW Harbord-Harbord, CD, met the Minister at Patricia Bay Airport, which fittingly was originally named for our Colonel-in-Chief. The Regimental Colour was carried by Lt VP Rithaler, CD.

The final Guards for 1960 participated in Remembrance Day ceremonies at Victoria, Esquimalt, Saanich and Langford. Major MG Levy, CD, Lt RM MacIntosh, and Lt JRS Ryley and Sgt Rose A were in charge of the various guards detailed.

1960 Boxing Team

The First Battalion Boxing Team went into serious training in Jan of 1960 with approximately fifteen enthusiastic fighters taking part. Several local cards were fought during Jan and Feb with disappointing results. This gave a rather false impression of the team's ability as was proven at the Command Finals where our boxers took five titles. They were:

Novice Bantam Weight	-	-	Pte FLYNN JW
Novice Lightwelter Weight	-	-	Pte CLEARSKY H
Open Light Middle Weight	-	-	Pte CARDINAL CE
Novice Middle Weight	-	-	Pte HANDSPIKER EP
Novice Light Heavy Weight	-	-	Cpl TERHUNE WJ

The strength of the team was confirmed in the Army Finals held at Edmonton in Apr. Here Ptes CLEARSKY, CARDINAL and HANDSPIKER repeated their earlier victories.

In Dec 1960 the team sponsored a fight card in the Unit Gymnasium. This was attended by a large enthusiastic crowd. Company boxing has been organized again for the mid winter period and after quite a successful showing in 1960 it is hoped to better that record in 1961.

French Grey Cup

During its tour in Germany, First Battalion instituted an inter-company football classic patterned after the Canadian Grey Cup game and appropriately named the French Grey Cup. Each year this final game is a day of floats and parades, the final play-off game, selection of Queens, and much of the atmosphere of the national Grey Cup game.

The Battalion football season wound up with the annual French Grey Cup game held on the Garrison Sports Field on 2 Dec. The survivors of the Inter Company League, C Company (The Big Green Machine) and Support Company, vied for the day's honours.

In usual balmy cloudy coastal weather and despite a very wet field, the bruised competitors battled to an 8 to 8 tie game.

The French Grey Cup parade preceded the kick-off and Mayor Percy Scurrah of Victoria, who took the salute, expressed amazement at the ingenuity of the entries which ranged from the Transport helicopters to C Company's locomotive. Despite a galaxy of entries, A Company carried off the prize with their dual entry Roman Chariot exhibit.

The "Queens" were judged during half time by Mayor Scurrah and pert Miss Victoria College, Harem Beauty, Pte Francis of A Company,



FRENCH GREY CUP "QUEENS"

L to R: Pte Francis, Cpl Davies, Lcpl Iftody, Lcpl McNeil, Sig Adam,
Cfn Defrang, Lt JD Snowball.



Part of Alpha Company 1 PPCLI float.
French Grey Cup Parade 2 Dec. 60.

won out over a motley representation of Patricia pulchritude. It was a fine finale to the football season.

MESS ACTIVITIES

Officers' Mess

Following the New Years Ball and Levee, the activities in the Mess for Jan and Feb consisted principally of informal dinners and a Mess Dinner. In early Feb, our Medical Officer, George Cadogan, contributed in no small measure to the success of a Subalterns' Punch Party of a marked degree of informality.

Mar 17th saw the Officers host the Sergeants after the Broom-i-Loo game in which the Officers were the losers. The Mar 17th Ball was a great success. Rod Middleton and Don Robertson handled decorations in the form of a mild satire on the state of Victoria behind the Tweed Curtain.

In May there was the Trooping Reception which proved a fitting climax for such a day. There were many guests and everyone enjoyed themselves fully. In Wainwright the Mess again proved to be the haven of many lost souls. The highlight of Wainwright Mess activities was the Officers - Sergeants Games night in which the Officers revenged the loss of the Broom-i-Loo by soundly whipping Mr. Austin's representatives by

sheer skill and gamesmanship. All members also enjoyed the tent reception hosted by Second Battalion.

During the Fall the Subalterns held a benefit party which again proved the old adage that an officer and his money are soon parted. The Mess was decorated as a "roaring twenties gaming house" run by Val Rithaler, alias Sam Fortunato. Everyone lost plenty of money and enjoyed themselves while doing so.

Dec was a most active month. Particularly pleasant were two gala wedding receptions held for Lt and Mrs PA Robison and Lt and Mrs D Wallace. There were the traditional stag parties for the officers joining married ranks; a Mess Dinner which honoured the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, Maj Gen GR Pearkes, the Subalterns' Christmas Dinner, Carol Singing night, Receptions for the WOs and Sgts and lastly a very enjoyable New Years Ball.

In Jan some extensive renovations are planned and this will limit activities until Mar 61. Overall, 1960 was a year replete with fun and games and the variety of functions that are happily recalled in the years to come.

Sergeants' Mess

The month of Jan in the Sgts' Mess saw the annual Honorary and Associate Members Night which was held on the evening of Friday the 22nd of Jan 60. It was one of the few occasions where all the Regular, Honorary and Associate Members are together for an evening. On Saturday the 30th of Jan 60, a formal dinner was staged by the living-in-members. A total of 22 guests were present and the pomp and ceremony that goes with a formal dinner was enjoyed by all.

The hunting and fishing clan have slowed down in their efforts to "Fill the Larder," mainly because of the weather conditions, which at this time of year in the Victoria Area, are stormy and windy. One will find the Sportsman with one ear glued to the radio set listening to the weather broadcasts.

The annual St. Valentine's Dance was held on Saturday the 13th of Feb 60, and although a small crowd attended, the party was a great success.

During the month a silver mug suitably engraved was presented by the Kings Own Calgary Regiment. The mess members sent the KOCR a silver plaque depicting the Presentation of the "Colours" and "Guidon" by Her Majesty the Queen held in Victoria on the 17th of Jul 59.

The 17th of Mar, Regimental Birthday, was a very busy one. The traditional Broom-i-loo game between the Officers and Sergeants took place on a very muddy field. After a very ferocious battle with numerous substitutes sent in, fortified with liquid refreshment, the Sergeants emerged victorious. Both teams then adjourned to the Officers' Mess.

The following evening, a Regimental Birthday Dance was held in the Mess. There was a good turn out of members and their guests and everyone enjoyed themselves.

After "Trooping the Colour" on the 27th of May, a reception was held on the Sports Field for wives, lady friends and guests of the members. Also in attendance were many invited guests. It was a good chance to speak to many old friends. Many of the members would have preferred to stay and reminisce, but as the Trooping Ball took place that evening, they had to take leave of their friends. The Ball was a great success and many compliments were directed to the committees concerned.

During the Wainwright Concentration, a combined smoker was held at the Second Battalion Sgts' Mess in the field. It was a good chance to renew old acquaintances. After exchange of greetings and a few glasses of refreshment, a great percentage of those present proceeded to play Phat, crib and darts. The Second Battalion Catering Staff produced a very tasty steak dinner.

Aug, the leave month, saw the Sgts' Mess Annual Picnic and Dance which took place on the 13th of Aug. Boat rides, pony rides, merry-go-rounds, midway games and races were provided for the children. There was bingo for those parents who wished to play. Various meats were prepared by the catering staff and of course, for all concerned, there was corn-on-the-cob, hamburgers and hot dogs. Transportation and a baby-sitting service was provided and those members and wives who stayed for the dance, took advantage of it.

The notable event in Sep was the Annual Sergeants' Mess Fishing Derby. It took place on the 24th and 25th of Sep. The weather was not very favourable and the fish were not very co-operative. Mrs. Ray Martin, the wife of the gentleman who presented the trophy, won it with a 9 lb. 12 oz. salmon. It is also rumoured that some of the participants, disgusted with the way the fish were biting, went into the water after them. The evening of the 24th of Sep was the Fishermens' Dance. Fishing Togs was the dress and some of the more ardent fishermen came right from fishing to the dance. These members, it is told, stayed until the dance ended and went right back to their boats and continued fishing.

A Mess Dinner was held on the evening of the 30th of Sep to say farewell to WO 2 FL Mack on his retirement. On the 29th of Oct a Hallowe'en Dance was held in the Sergeants' Mess. It was a costume affair and there were many and varied types of dress. The judges had a very hard time deciding the winners and after much deliberation, first prize went to Sgt and Mrs. Linklater who came as toy soldiers complete with winding key attached to their backs.

Saturday the 12th of Nov, was Sadie Hawkins Night and the ladies were in charge. No men were allowed at the bar; cloak room checking and serving of lunch was all done by the ladies.

Dec as always a busy month, started off with the Annual Turkey Draw. Many members purchased numerous tickets and even though 169 prizes were distributed, Lady Luck passed many persons by.

The 29th of Dec saw the gentlemen of the Officers' Mess paying a visit to the Sergeants' Mess. The Mess Steward had two bars set up which expedited the dispensing of cheer to all in attendance. It was a very pleasant afternoon.

The New Year's Eve Ball was a great success. Although it was held in the Sergeants' Mess which is quite small, the attendance was in keeping with room available. The orchestra, a local one, was one of the best that ever performed in the Mess.

Corporals' Mess

Once again Wainwright Concentration was over and on return to Esquimalt the main leave party departed for all points East (being unable to go any further West).

Mess activities have greatly increased during the past several months, although our accommodation is very limited in size, members have enjoyed Dances, Socials, and a rousing Monte Carlo night held during the month of Sep. To end the year 1960 a Grand New Year's Eve Ball was held in the Garrison. All members and guests totalling approximately 350 persons said "Hello" 1961 and enjoyed a first class festive evening.

Congratulations are extended to the following on their recent promotions: CPLS BOYCE, BUGLER, HIGGINS, MACDONALD, McBRIDE, PATTISON and SIMPSON. The year saw a fairly large turnover in mess members with some departing to civilian life, and other Army stations. Promotions and new arrivals all kept our overall strength balanced and the mess life keeps active.

At the present time members are busily engaged (during off duty hours of course) in the pursuit of golf, fishing, boating and crab-catching. Unit Courses are in full swing and Cpl NEWELL is contemplating raising orchids.

Best wishes to all from the First Battalion Corporals' Mess out here on the "Rock"—See you at Wainwright 1961.

Men's Canteen

1960 was highlighted by the major parties held at New Years, the Regimental Birthday and at Trooping. In addition to the usual festivities of the Christmas season, the canteen has arranged for Saturday night mixed parties. A local band was organized from within our own ranks who specialized in western music and added materially to the pleasure of our parties.

Socially it has been a busy and pleasant year and of course in off duty hours many hours can be spent in trolling for the elusive salmon. Victoria also offers an Armed Forces Centre downtown where all members can enjoy an evening out.

Home Station Report

Second Battalion

TRAINING

During 1960 Second Battalion was engaged in a wide variety of activities. Primary importance was given to the task of learning the techniques and skills required for National Survival operations. The battalion was trained and exercised in its role as an airborne-airtransported element of the Defence of Canada Force. Much time was devoted to learning to fight and survive on both the conventional and nuclear battlefields. New recruits were absorbed and integrated into the battalion while the older soldiers were qualified on a number of different courses. Guards of Honour were provided for various occasions and the ceremony of Trooping the Colour was carried out.

Home Station

The emphasis in Jan was on airborne and airportability training plus collective training in winter warfare skills. Training was designed to prepare the battalion for Exercise SNOW CHINTHE I, a Western Command exercise held at Cold Lake, Alberta, in Feb. The preparatory training culminated in Exercise SHAKEDOWN which was carried out in Camp Wainwright during the latter part of Jan. On Exercise SHAKEDOWN the parachute company group plus a section from 1 Airborne Medical Platoon were dropped to establish an airhead. Ten aircraft loads of personnel, vehicles, and equipment were then flown into Camp Wainwright while the remainder of the battalion proceeded by road on a simulated airlift. On completion of Exercise SHAKEDOWN the battalion re-grouped and carried out Exercise GROUND ZERO II, a National Survival re-entry operation into Edmonton.

Exercise SNOW CHINTHE I, held in Feb, was designed to practice the battalion in its role as part of the Defence of Canada Force. As on Exercise SHAKEDOWN the parachute company group preceded the main portion of the battalion to establish an airhead. Immediately on completion of the parachute company's task the remainder of the battalion group was air-transported from RCAF Station Namao to Cold Lake in a series of lifts provided by 435 (T) Squadron. All planning and loading of this move was done by battalion personnel. Once on the ground the battalion was quickly involved in a mobile battle over typically rugged northern terrain with the temperature dropping at times to 30 degrees below zero. This was the first air-transported operation in which the Second Battalion had participated and many valuable lessons were learned.

The month of Mar was mainly devoted to individual training. Support weapons courses plus courses for drivers, signallers, and stretcher

bearers were run at this time. During Apr sub-unit training was conducted with the emphasis on tactics, marksmanship, physical fitness, and drill.

During the first week of May two composite companies plus a battalion headquarters element underwent watermanship, bridging and assault-water crossing training at Barrier Lake in the Kananaskis Forest Reserve. 3 Field Squadron, RCE, provided equipment and instructors to assist with this training.

The latter part of May saw the battalion on the drill square almost daily preparing for the Trooping the Colour ceremony which was held on the 4th of Jun. Two weeks later the battalion left for the summer concentration in Camp Wainwright.

Following the summer concentration and the leave period in Aug the battalion again entered an individual training period. During Sep the entire battalion was rotated through Camp Wainwright to carry out the annual weapons classification. Also during Sep, all new soldiers were trained to Leading Infantryman Group 1 standard. Unit courses were run to qualify personnel on the support weapons, in rescue operation techniques, and as drivers and signallers.

Airborne continuation training commenced again in Oct and three company-group airborne exercises were held during Oct and Nov.

In Dec air-transported operations were once more stressed and all soldiers in the battalion were trained in aircraft loading skills. National Survival training at company and battalion level also commenced. Each company was exercised in rescue operations at the Home Station and a battalion exercise, GROUND ZERO III, was held at Camp Wainwright. Winter warfare training was also undertaken in Dec in preparation for exercises to be held in Jan and Feb, 1961.

Wainwright Concentration

The movement of 1 CIBG into Camp Wainwright for the 1960 concentration was carried out as a re-entry operation with mobile survival columns from various units simultaneously converging on the camp from different directions. Second Battalion left the Home Station on the 19th of Jun and moved to an assembly area just north of Ranfurly, Alberta. The battalion remained in this location until early on the morning of the 20th of Jun when orders were received to proceed by a specified route to Camp Wainwright, which had theoretically undergone a nuclear attack. On arrival in Wainwright and at the completion of the survival exercise the battalion moved into its bivouac area in the NORTH-WEST portion of Camp Wainwright on the high ground overlooking the Battle River. The remainder of the concentration was carried out in three phases. Phase 1, which lasted ten days, consisted of sub-unit training under battalion arrangements. Phase 2 saw the battalion "marry up" with its supporting arms and carry out a week of intensive training with them. Phase 3 encompassed three weeks of formation training, mainly battalion and brigade group exercises.

The emphasis on training during 1960 was once again on the nuclear battle and particularly on defence of the Main Zone. During phase 1, three battalion controlled exercises were run to practice patrolling by day and night, obstacle crossing by night, and daylight tactical operations. These exercises plus the training conducted by companies got the concentration off to a vigorous start.

During phase 2 the battalion participated in four exercises, commencing with Exercise BUNKERS HILL, a company group exercise stressing infantry-tank co-operation. The remaining three exercises dealt with day and night tactical movement of the battalion group, night occupation and withdrawal from the Main Zone, and the hasty occupation of the Main Zone to take up a blocking position. At the completion of phase 2 even the newest recruits in the battalion had seen almost every corner of Camp Wainwright, if only from the top of a tank plunging over the sand hills at night.

Two exercises, FIELD GOAL and GROUND POWER, were conducted by 1 CIBG during phase 3. On one of these exercises the entire brigade group, minus recce parties, left the camp boundaries and journeyed for approximately ten hours over dusty Saskatchewan and Alberta country roads. During phase 3 enemy air activity was a constant menace, restricting practically all movement to the hours of darkness. These aircraft were also capable of aerial delivery of war gases, as the battalion soon found out, and the necessity for good gas alarms and drills was a lesson brought home. Radio jamming and monitoring also lent a realistic aspect to these exercises. Despatch riders were called on to work many extra hours as a result of enemy interference with the radio nets.

The final exercise, THUNDERBIRD, which was controlled by the GOC, saw Second Battalion in reserve a good deal of the time. With the wide areas of responsibility on the nuclear battlefield, being in reserve did not reduce in the slightest the requirement for alertness and all-round defence. The battalion also had to be ready to move rapidly to any threatened area as a counter-attack force.

At the completion of Exercise THUNDERBIRD on the morning of the 28th of Jul it could truly be said that the battalion accomplished a great deal during the 1960 concentration and had succeeded in attaining the goal of being a unit fit to fight.

Special Events

The anniversary of the birthday of the Colonel-in-Chief was celebrated in the traditional manner on the 17th of Mar. The day began with a Home Station parade at which telegrams of congratulations were read by the commanding officer. Then followed a sports competitors parade with each company dressed in costume. The prize went to Alpha Company for the best turnout. The traditional Officers vs. Sergeants Broom-i-loo tournament was won by the officers by a score of 1 to 0. Pyrotechnics, buckets of water, pea-shooters, and snowballs greatly enhanced the spectators enjoyment of the game. Other highlights of the day included a



Mr. VB Zirkle, American Consul in Edmonton meets some of the Kapyong veterans on 25 Apr 60.

snowshoe tug-of-war, sled races, and a special dinner in the Men's Mess. A Junior Ranks dance and Mess Dinners in the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes climaxed the celebrations.

On the 25th of Apr a battalion parade was held to commemorate the Battle of Kapyong. Mr. VB Zirkle, American Consul in Edmonton, took the salute during the march past. Special dinners featuring Oriental cooking were held in all the Messes.

On the 6th of May a 100-man Guard of Honour, under Major CAH Kemsley, was provided on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General. The Guard of Honour was inspected by the Governor-General at the CNR station on his arrival in Edmonton and was highly praised on its smart appearance and bearing.

The 45th anniversary of the Battle of Frezenburg was commemorated on the 7th of May with a service at the Edmonton Cenotaph. A 100

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man Guard and the Corps of Drums were in attendance. Following the service a dinner was held in the Mens' Mess which was attended by members of the battalion, depot and the PPCLI Association.



Lt Col VR Schjelderup, DSO, MC, CD handing over to
Lt Col CJA Hamilton, MBE, CD on 10 May 60.

Lt Col CJA Hamilton, MBE, CD, assumed command of Second Battalion on the 11th of May replacing Lt Col VR Schjelderup, DSO, MC, CD, who had been the commanding officer since Sep, 1957.

For the first time since 1958 the ceremony of Trooping the Colour was carried out by Second Battalion. The ceremony took place on the 4th of Jun with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta, the Honourable J Percy Page, as the guest of honour and taking the salute. In spite of rather unpleasant weather large numbers of spectators were on hand to view the ceremony. Favorable reports on the battalion's performance were heard from even the most critical spectators. Receptions

were held in the various messes following the Trooping and that evening Trooping Balls were held in LEONFORTE BUILDING (PT Building) and in the Officers' and Sergeants' Messes.

During the month of Jul, Alpha Company and the Corps of Drums left Camp Wainwright to participate in the Edmonton Exhibition parade. They were commanded on this occasion by Capt ME Carleton-Smith.

The annual GOC's parade and inspection was held on the 28th of Sep. Following the parade the GOC attended an informal luncheon held in the Officers' Mess.



His Excellency, The Governor-General, Maj Gen Georges P. Vanier, DSO, MC, CD accompanied by Maj CAH Kemsley, CD 2 PPCLI inspecting the Guard of Honour in Edmonton the 6th of May 60.

On the 11th of Nov, a 100 man Guard of Honour, under Major LA Swick, paraded at the Edmonton Cenotaph to honour Canada's war dead. Services were also attended by members of the battalion at the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels in Griesbach.

Corps of Drums

During 1960 the Drums participated in a number of events in and around Edmonton. In May they took part in the Alberta Dragoons' Army Show at the Jubilee Auditorium with the Governor-General in attendance. In Jun the Drums were prominently involved on the Trooping the Colour ceremony.

At Wainwright during the summer concentration members of the Corps of Drums were again employed as riflemen within the rifle com.



The Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta, the Honourable J. Percy Page accompanied by Lt Col CJA Hamilton, MBE, CD inspects the Guards,
4 Jun 60.



Trooping Ceremonies 2 PPCLI 4 Jun 60.

panies. At the Brigade Sports Day on the 26th of Jun, the Drums, in conjunction with the Bugles of 1 QOR OF C and the band of the LdSH (RC), participated in a retreat ceremony at the conclusion of the day. During the summer concentration period the Drums, along with Alpha Company, returned to Edmonton to take part in the Edmonton Exhibition parade.

Other parades in which the Drums participated include the GOC's annual inspection and a Remembrance Day ceremony at the Edmonton Cenotaph.

At present the Corps of Drums is up to strength and members are undergoing anti-tank training to enable them to draw Group II trades-pay. Drum Major Taylor was recently attached to the Regimental Band and Corporal JG Hayward acted as Drum Major during his absence.

Musketry

In Apr in lieu of the Annual Inter-Company Small Bore Competition the battalion fired full bore. Once again Headquarters Company emerged triumphant. Sgt GW Elliot was the high scorer in Headquarters Company and Lcpl VD Lawrence had the top unit score.

In the finals of the small-bore Edmonton Garrison Rifle Association League held in Mar, the PPCLI Home Station Rifle Team placed second in "A" Division after losing two matches to the Edmonton Garrison Rifle Association. Both matches were lost by only one point. Lt RG Wilkes, on the final shoot-off, won the individual high scorer trophy. The Home Station also placed two teams in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association small-bore competitions and "A" team placed well up in the standings.

On the 8th of May the Second Battalion Rifle Team participated in the Service Conditions Match held in Calgary. They won the Service Conditions Aggregate Trophy by placing 2nd to 9th inclusive in the grand aggregate.

Second Battalion also entered a team in the Canadian Army (Regular) Rifle Competition held in Calgary at the end of May and won the Area Championship. The team then went on to the Command finals where they lost to 1 PPCLI by a close margin. Lt KD Lidgren placed as one of the high individuals in the Command and went on to participate in the Canadian Army finals held in Ottawa in Aug. Lt Lidgren won the 500 yd Application Match with a score of 49/50.

The Second Battalion Rifle, SMG, LMG, and Pistol teams combined to win the Western Command Small Arms Competition held in Camp Wainwright during the summer concentration.

Ten entries were made in the Alberta Provincial Rifle Association Prize Meeting held at Calgary in mid Jul. Four team competition trophies were won and an individual first prize was won by Lcpl VD Lawrence. Two members of the Patricia team, CSM WN McKerracher and Sgt GW



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Elliot placed high enough on the individual aggregate scores to be selected as members of the Alberta team at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize meeting in Ottawa.

The Inter-Company small-bore teams are now organized and well into their schedule.

The Unit small-bore teams are now finished their first round of competition with "A" team losing one match to the RCMP and "B" team losing one match to 23 Militia Group Headquarters. The second round of the competition will take place in the New Year.

Sports

In 1960 the Second Battalion boxing team, coached by Sgt D Bradley and Lcpl DE McNeil, won almost all of the honours at the Alberta Area finals held in Edmonton. The entire team advanced to the Command eliminations in Regina. From the Command finals the team advanced to the Army Championships held at Calgary. In Calgary seven championships were won plus two individual awards. Army champions were: Pte JW Thompson, Pte FL Crowell, Pte RS Thompson, Pte C Petit, Pte O Hartman, Pte HN Reti, and Pte E Whitehead. The best loser award went to Pte HAW Hobbes and the best novice award went to Pte RS Thompson.

The annual New-Soldier and New-Subaltern tournament was held in Nov. This was followed by the Inter-Company novice tournament. The

majority of the 1961 unit boxing team will be selected from the competitors of these two meets.

Second Battalion again won the 1 CIBG Sports Meet at Camp Wainwright in Jun. On the 1st of Jul three members of the track and field team attended the Alberta Olympic trials held in Edmonton. These were Lt RT Lund, Cpl W Hansen, and Pte JW Eagle. All three came away with a placing in their respective events.

The forced march competition held during the concentration was won by 12 platoon, 2 PPCLI, commanded by Lt RB Stock.

Hockey has returned to the Hamilton Gault Barracks with the entry of a team in an intermediate city league for the 1960-61 season. A number of veteran players plus several new players should provide Capt DH LaRose (RCOC) and Sgt JE Hood with some excellent material with which to work. Managing the team's operation is Major CAH Kemsley.

Interest in skiing is increasing within the battalion and there are good prospects for the recently formed ski club.

Soccer has now developed to the stage where each year the battalion is able to field an excellent team. During 1960 the soccer team won the City of Edmonton championship with a record of 10 wins, 1 loss, and 3 ties in regular league play. In addition, the soccer team won the Germania and Edelweiss Cups plus the Cushman House trophy. Three of the battalion soccer players were selected to play on the Edmonton City All Stars against the touring Hearts of Midlothian soccer team. These were Sgt DN Brown, Sgt D Bradley, and Pte WG Sydney. Sgt GI Payne was chosen as the All-Star's coach and trainer. To bring the season's soccer play to a close the battalion team represented the three Services in Alberta in competition for the Pearkes Trophy in Ottawa. Suffering from the loss of a number of key players the team lost to the RCAF team which went on to win the trophy.

HOME STATION MESS ACTIVITIES

Officers' Mess

On the 15th of Jan all officers gathered in the Mess to honour the Mess Steward, Sgt LE Holten, who retired after 25 years service with the regiment. Sgt Holten had been the Officers' Mess Steward for the past 13 years. He was presented with an engraved silver cigarette box by the officers of the Home Station.

Two functions held in Feb and Mar were a Dinner and Valentine's Dance on the 13th of Feb and a Square Dance Party on the 5th of Mar.

On the 17th of Mar a mixed dinner was held to commemorate the anniversary of the Colonel-in-Chief's birthday. This dinner provided the ladies with one of the few occasions when they are able to enjoy a formal dinner in the Mess.



Ante room Home Station Officers' Mess.

The annual Kapyong Day dinner was held on the 25th of Apr. Mr. VB Zirkle, American Consul in Edmonton, was guest of honour. Oriental cuisine and decorations were the order of the day.

A party was held on the 4th of May to say farewell to Lt Col and Mrs VR Schjelderup. A sterling silver salver was presented to Lt Col Schjelderup and a bouquet of roses was presented to Mrs Schjelderup.

On the 11th of May a cocktail party and dance was held to formally welcome Lt Col and Mrs CJA Hamilton to the Mess. A buffet dinner was served and music was provided by an orchestra from the Regimental Band.

Following the Trooping the Colour ceremony on the 4th of Jun tea was served in the Mess to officers and their guests. A formal ball was held in the Mess that evening.

During the concentration at Wainwright the officers of Second Battalion entertained the officers of First Battalion and the Regimental Depot at the Second Battalion Field Mess. This was a most successful evening and provided the opportunity for many old friendships to be renewed and new friendships to be established.

The GOC Western Command, Major General G Walsh, CBE, DSO, CD, attended an informal luncheon in the Mess following the parade and inspection on the 28th of Sep.

On the 21st of Oct the foreign students from the Canadian Army Staff College attended an informal dance held in their honour. The Mess was arranged in cabaret style and a buffet dinner was served.

A Turkey Bingo was held on the 17th of Dec and was well attended. This was the first bingo held in the Mess for some time and proved quite successful.

Functions held in the Mess over the Christmas Season included a Tea Dance on Boxing Day and the annual New Year's Eve Ball. On the 2nd of Jan the officers of the Home Station were At Home to the sergeants in the morning and the officers of the Edmonton area in the afternoon.

In addition to the functions outlined above it has been customary throughout the year for the officers to gather in the Mess each Friday for a "Vee Pers" night. Saturday nights have been set aside as dining-in-nights when guests may be brought to the Mess for dinner.

Sergeants' Mess

On the 1st of Jan the Warrant Officers and Senior NCOs of the Home Station Mess paraded to the Officers' Mess under the direction of the PMC, CSM (WO2) JE Stone. After being entertained by the officers, the Sergeants' Mess played host to the Junior NCOs of the Home Station. Later in the day teams were formed to visit the various Messes in the Edmonton area while some of the members remained in the Mess to welcome visitors from other Messes.

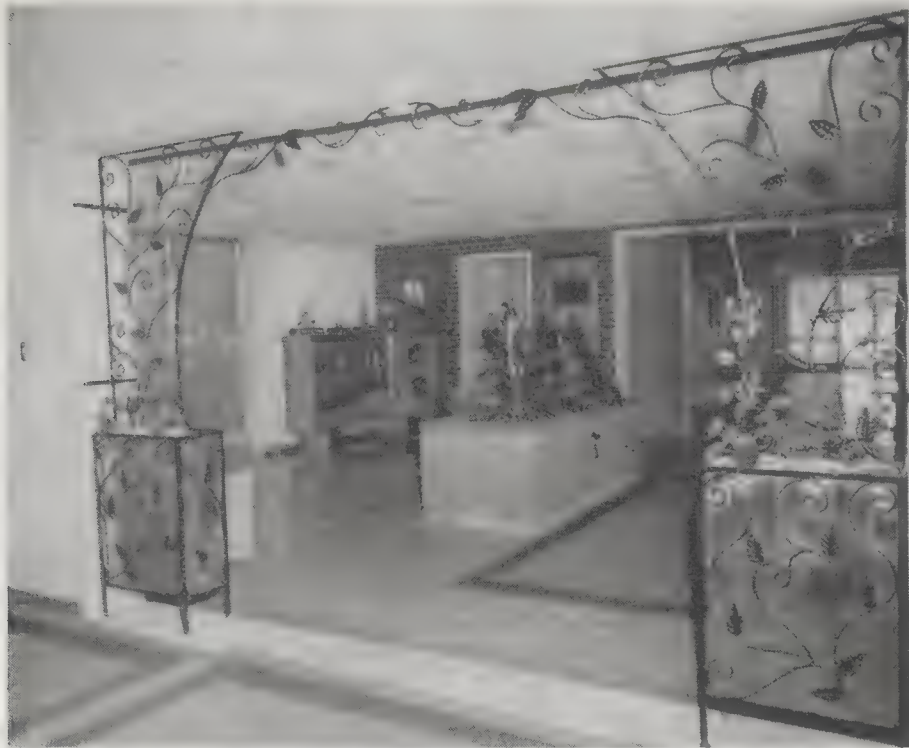
As the result of a Christmas Draw, four hundred dollars was donated to the Edmonton Rose Crest Home for Retarded Children. This amount was presented to Miss M Light, Superintendent of the Home, on the 9th of Jan.

An informal mixed dining-in-night was held on the 12th of Feb. Cocktails preceded dinner. Music was provided by an orchestra from the Regimental Band. At this function a life membership to the Mess was presented to Sgt LE Holten and he in turn presented the Mess with a silver tray.

The anniversary of the birthday of the Colonel-in-Chief was celebrated on the 17th of Mar. Following the day's festivities a Mess Dinner was held.

The Sergeants' Mess Curling League ended the season with a Bonspiel on the 26th of Mar. Sgt JC Willerton's rink finished the regular season's play as winners and won the Wilf Johnson trophy. Other members of the rink were: Sgt F Moran, Sgt A Wilson, Sgt EW Poole. Sgt WH Turlock's rink won the "A" event of the Bonspiel after an exciting win over the Willerton rink which was decided by the last rock. The "B" event of the Bonspiel was won by Sgt HS Chatry's rink.

The Western Command Garrison Sergeants' Mess challenged the Home Station Mess to a games tournament on the 21st of Apr. Western Com-



Entrance hall Home Station Sergeants' Mess.

mand won the softball game by a score of 8 to 5 but the results of the remaining games were kept secret. It can therefore be assumed that the Patricias did themselves proud.

Following the parade on the 25th of Apr, Kapyong Day was celebrated by a smoker held in the Mess. Warm saki was served and a games tournament was held.

On the 30th of Apr a Mess Dinner was held which was attended by members of the Loyal Edmonton Regiment (3 PPCLI). Major KF Wakefield of The Loyal Edmonton Regiment, proved to be a most entertaining after-dinner speaker and drew many laughs and applause.

A formal mixed dinner was held on the 6th of May which served a dual purpose. First, to commemorate the Battle of Frezenburg and second, to bid farewell to Lt Col and Mrs VR Schjelderup. This was the first formal dinner held by the Home Station Sergeants' Mess to which ladies were invited. RSM (WO1) JC Coutts gave a commentary on events leading up to and including the Battle of Frezenburg. RSM (WO1) H Haas presented a coffee table to Lt Col and Mrs Schjelderup on behalf of all members and their wives. Lt Col Schjelderup thanked all members for their co-operation during his tour of duty.

The annual rifle shoot was held on the 8th of May. Sgt P Beka had the doubtful honour of having his name engraved on the shovel which is presented to the worst shot of the day with the reminder, 'If you can't shoot—dig!'

A Mess Dinner was held on the 2nd of Jun. For the first time the members hosted Lt Col CJA Hamilton since his taking command of Second Battalion.

Following the Trooping the Colour on the 4th of Jun a reception was held in the Mess where a capacity crowd was in attendance. The Trooping Ball was held that evening and was attended by former Patricias from many parts of Canada.

For the first time in two years members of the First and Second Battalions got together in the field at Camp Wainwright. On the 15th of Jul, with Second Battalion acting as hosts, members of both battalions plus the Regimental Depot attended a steak fry held at the Field Mess.

On the 18th of Sep, the annual children's picnic was held at Winterburn Range. In spite of inclement weather the children seemed to enjoy themselves immensely and a number of tummy-aches undoubtedly resulted from over-consumption of soft drinks, ice cream, and hot dogs.

The first Bingo of the season was held on the 8th of Oct. This was followed by lunch and dancing.

An informal mixed dining-in night took place on the 28th of Oct. On this occasion a set of silver decanters was presented to the Mess by Mr Clifford (Taffy) White, an honorary member of the Mess. A life membership to the Mess was also presented to Ssgt J. Ralston (Ret).

A Turkey and Ham Bingo was held on the 17th of Dec with a capacity crowd in attendance. This marked the final bingo of the season.

On the 22nd of Dec the Mess was at home to the Officers. Later the sergeants and officers served the Men's Christmas Dinner and then visited the Corporals' Mess in the afternoon.

The New Year's Eve Ball was held on the 31st of Dec. An orchestra was provided by the Regimental Band and, in spite of the early bar closing hours this year, a most enjoyable time was had by all.

Corporals' Mess

A Bingo-Dance was held on the 19th of Feb. This proved to be a most popular affair and was well attended.

In honour of the anniversary of the Colonel-in-Chief's birthday, an informal dance was held in LEONFORTE Building (PT Building) on the night of the 18th of Mar. This function was attended by both the corporals and men of the Home Station.

Events during May included a Stag Night and a Bingo-Dance, both of which were quite successful.

On the 4th of Jun following the ceremony of Trooping the Colour a reception was held for the many spectators present. That evening a Trooping Ball was held in LEONFORTE Building. This was a colorful affair with the building beautifully decorated.

A Cash Bingo was held in the Mess on the 14th of Oct.

On Oct 28th a Hard-Times dance was held which proved to be most successful. Corporal James contributed much to the success of the evening by the excellent job he did as master of ceremonies.

A Turkey-Bowl was held at the Kingsway Alleys on the 3rd of Dec. This was followed by a dance and presentation of prizes in the lounge of LEONFORTE Building.

The corporals were at home to the sergeants and officers on the 22nd of Dec. Another event during the Christmas season was a dance held in LEONFORTE Building on the 23rd of Dec.

The following were promoted to the rank of corporal during 1960: Cpl AG Arnold, Cpl CF Avery, Cpl EWJ Blume, Cpl RF Charlton, Cpl M Danylenko, Cpl OH Finzel, Cpl LC Fuller, Cpl DE McNiven, Cpl JH Ostrup, Cpl SW Sanders, Cpl RW Sheppard and Cpl SL Stothard.

The following corporals have returned after being absent on posting: Cpl ST Baswick, Cpl JR Gagnon, Cpl RR Lewis, Cpl TD Reid, and Cpl JA Rose.

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Regimental Depot

Because of the heavy influx of recruits during the past year, both administrative and training staff of the Regimental Depot have been operating at full capacity. The annual refresher training of the Depot staff could not be carried out as in previous years. Rifle and automatic rifle classification was fired at Winterburn Ranges on the 28th of Nov 60. Scores were down slightly by comparison with previous classifications. This is attributed to the weather as the first snow and cold weather arrived about this time.

At the 1 Cdn Inf Bde Gp and Alberta Area Track and Field meeting held at Camp Wainwright on 26 Jun 60, the Regimental Depot participated both as a Major and Minor Unit. As a major unit participant, the Regimental Depot placed fourth, winning over 2 RCHA and LDSH (RC). In the minor unit category the Regimental Depot won the Alberta Area Trophy. Individual winners were Sgt Wilson CA, Pte Bartell JK, Sig Moran KG, Sig Belton AR, Sig Torrence JB, Pte Perry JWA and Pte Vienneau JG. The mile relay team of Sgt Allard JER, Sig Hamonic M, Pte Bartell KD and Pte Perry JWH placed first in the minor units' event.

Several social functions have been held by the Depot during the year. These were all well attended and enjoyed by all. On the 7th of Mar 60, a farewell dance was held on the occasion of the retirement from the Canadian Army of Sgt L Holten. Sgt Holten retired after having served 25 years, all with the Patricias. Another farewell dance was held on 24 Feb 61 on the occasion of the retirement of CSM (WO 2) JC Devlin. CSM Devlin has completed 22 years service and will take up residence in Calgary.

At the present time we have nine platoons of 40 men each undergoing training at the Depot. Besides PPCLI personnel, these platoons also have a number of RC Sigs, RCAPC, RCAMC and RCDC personnel training with them. These Corps personnel receive the same recruit training as do the infantry. The following platoons completed training during the period Mar 60-Mar 1961:

Mount Sorrel Platoon

Posted to 1 Battalion: 21 Mar 1960

Best Recruit—Pte Francis FH

Platoon Commander—Lt LJ Gollner

Inspecting Officer—Maj R Bruce, MBE, CD

Flers Courcellette Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 26 Apr 1960

Best Recruit—Pte MacKay PA

Platoon Commander—Lt PC Bordeaux

Inspecting Officer—Major AV Robbins, CD

Vimy Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 10 Jun 1960

Best Recruit—Sig Trask RH

Platoon Commander—Lt NF Villiers

Inspecting Officer—Major RB Mainprize, CD

Passchendaele Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 29 Jul 1960

Best Recruit—Sig Sim RG

Platoon Commander—Lt DA Smithies

Inspecting Officer—Major RB Mainprize, CD

Amiens Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 29 Jul 1960

Best Recruit—Sig King TH

Platoon Commander—Lt RT Lund

Inspecting Officer—Major RB Mainprize, CD

Scarpe Platoon

Posted to 1 Battalion: 03 Oct 1960

Best Recruit—Pte Richter HE

Platoon Commander—Lt RL Dallison

Inspecting Officer—Major RB Mainprize, CD

Mons Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 04 Nov 1960

Best Recruit—Sig Schnieder DR

Platoon Commander—Lt NF Villiers

Inspecting Officer—Lt Col CJA Hamilton, MBE, CD

France Flanders Platoon

Posted to 1 Battalion: 01 Dec 1960

Best Recruit—Sig DeHaas B

Platoon Commander—Lt KHB Gallant

Inspecting Officer—Major RB Mainprize, CD

Sicily Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 16 Dec 1960

Best Recruit—Pte Hartman KG

Platoon Commander—Lt CC Smith

Inspecting Officer—Major GE Henderson, CD

Leonforte Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 20 Jan 1961

Best Recruit—Pte Rodgers PA

Platoon Commander—Lt AJ Dechastelain

Inspecting Officer—Lt Col CJA Hamilton, MBE, CD

Moro Platoon

Posted to 1 Battalion: 10 Feb 1961
 Best Recruit—Pte Besier FW
 Platoon Commander—Lt CW Hewson
 Inspecting Officer—Major RB Mainprize, CD

Gully Platoon

Posted to 2 Battalion: 09 Mar 1961
 Best Recruit—Pte Johnson DV
 Platoon Commander—Lt RH Scott
 Inspecting Officer—Lt Col FN Pope, CD

Changes in Regimental Depot Staff:

Taken on Strength:

Maj KJ Arril	—TOS from RCS of I
Maj DOR Kearns	—TOS from HQ Fort Churchill
Capt RA Gordon	—TOS from 6 COD
Lt RH Scott	—TOS from 2 Battalion
Ssgt Brister BJ	—TOS from 2 Battalion
Ssgt Kennedy HW	—TOS from HQ CBUME
Sgt Purcell S	—TOS from 2 Battalion
Cpl Chorney S	—TOS from 2 Battalion
Cpl James GE	—TOS from 2 Battalion
Cpl Lewis RR	—TOS from HQ Western Command
Cpl Nadeau R	—TOS from 2 Battalion
Cpl Shepherd DE	—(RCEME) TOS from 13 Coy RCEME
Cpl Sullivan EP	—TOS from 2 Battalion
Pte Farrell JC	—TOS from HQ BC Area

Struck Off Strength:

Maj KJ Arril	—SOS to HQ Western Command
Maj CO Huggard	—SOS to HQ Calgary
Capt AG Caesar	—SOS to 2 Battalion
CSM (WO2) JC Devlin	—Retired
Sgt Allard JE	—SOS to 2 Battalion
Sgt Claxton NL	—SOS to "I" Staff HQ Alberta Area
Sgt Holten LH	—Retired
Cpl Burrows BW	—(RCASC) SOS to 2 Battalion
Cpl Leigh PN	—(RCAMC) SOS to 10 Det RCAMC
Cpl Sinclair FM	—Released
Cpl Wagn GC	—(RCCS) SOS to RCS of S
Pte Goodridge FM	—(RCAPC) SOS to Western Command Pay Office

THE PATRICIAN

The following personnel have been attached to the Depot as Instructors:

From 1 Battalion

Lt RL Dallison
Lt CW Hewson
Sgt Hammerquist WG
Cpl Bugler J
Cpl Canleyko T
Cpl Glasspoole WR
Cpl Wilkinson WL
Lcpl Keddle DW

Lt KH Gallant
2Lt M MacKnie
Cpl Ames DC
Cpl Bulger EL
Cpl Fisher EM
Cpl Lalonde J
Lcpl Gibson CA

From 2 Battalion

Lt PC Bordeaux
Lt RT Lund
Lt DA Smithies
2Lt RD Gillan
Sgt Clouthier LL
Sgt McDonald RW
Sgt Park AA
Cpl Bastien EL
Cpl Gallant JA
Cpl Harris WJ
Cpl Hatcher CJ
Cpl Jones WJ
Cpl Kunsch KJ
Cpl Leveque RW
Cpl Reid TD
Cpl Stewart AL
Cpl Whalen FC
Lcpl Lowry RE
Lcpl Pokal W
Lcpl Weeks CS

Lt KR Foster
Lt AJ Dechastelain
Lt RB Stock
2Lt CC Smith
Sgt Defaye GR
Sgt Wilkins CG
Cpl Atchison NG
Cpl Copp GE
Cpl Harder JT
Cpl Hartmann RJ
Cpl Hodge WG
Cpl Johnston BH
Cpl Lee JB
Cpl Neil GB
Cpl Shephard RW
Cpl Sutton AJ
Lcpl Anderson FP
Lcpl Lyons CD
Lcpl Vrybloed DS
Lcpl Winkel SE

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Regimental Band



REGIMENTAL BAND

Director of Music—Capt HA Jeffrey, CD

If variety be the spice of life, then a musician's military career is as flavoured a repast as one could desire. Engagements of a Service band call for a versatility in rendition ranging from "Roll Out the Barrel" to "Onward Christian Soldiers," from the "General Salute" to the "Fifth Symphony."

The past twelve months were no exceptions to this observation. An active beginning was made by the band's appearance at the "Army Show," a stage presentation at the Jubilee Auditorium that climaxed a week of consistent, thorough rehearsals, revising the old motto, there's no business like show business, if you don't mind hard work.

A hurried move to Wainwright where the Junior NCOs' School claimed our attention for a passing out parade. This ceremony, accompanied throughout by a steady downpour of rain was, without a doubt, one of the wettest in our experience. In full dress we stood, in bedraggled spendour, stoically awaiting the final march off. It was with wholehearted relief when we finally withdrew, in waterlogged dignity.

Trooping the Colour, our first with the 2nd Battalion since 1957, was performed with the excellence one has come to expect from the Patricias on these occasions, despite the high winds and unseasonable cold that forced many of the spectators to huddle into their topcoats. The ensuing social functions were great opportunities for meeting old friends, that never fail to appear at these events.

The glorious month of Jun found us fulfilling duties at Whitehorse in the Yukon, that wonderful station of hunting, fishing, and mess functions. Not exactly a holiday, but just as expensive. The unceasing daylight

at this time of the year is hardly conducive to a good night's sleep, but one soon adjusts to this Northern phenomenon. On return to Edmonton, the new band studio at Calder was ready for occupation. This, our fourth band building to be used within the last four years, is our final one, we hope, for some time.

The official opening of the Peace River Bridge heralded an extremely busy day for us. A Guard of Honour at the Airport for the Minister of Defence was merely the prelude to numerous duties carried out that day, concluding with a parade through the city of Dawson Creek, a fitting finale that ended the day-long activities celebrating the gala occasion.

Our annual inspection by the Chief Inspector of Bands took place in Nov. Marching band, choir, dance band, and various small ensembles are reviewed at such times as these. The previous long weeks of application to musical detail were well rewarded with a highly satisfactory report. Three candidates, Band Sergeants Bayens, Van Gijn, and Bergman are congratulated on achieving their well-merited Group IV status.

The onset of the cold season brought with it a reminder of the importance of Winter Indoctrination. Muffled up in the appropriate Arctic clothing, lectures and practice in Arctic survival were the order of the day. Quite astonishing the way identities dissolve into duffle socks, parkas, and baggy pants. This squad didn't look like the band at all, trudging across the snow; rather like a group heading for a Santa Claus convention. Some good lessons were learned, but frankly, the art of galloping in snowshoes still eludes us.

With rhythmical creaks and intermittent gasps, the 5 BX physical training programme embarked upon last summer, continues to nourish our ageing bodies. The transformation from bloated intellectuals into agile huskies is not yet apparent, but our protesting joints suggest that the conversion won't be long delayed. Darts, table tennis, and bridge maintain a lively rivalry within the band, avoiding the idleness of spare moments during breaks for coffee.

A hearty welcome to our newcomers, Sergeants Ryan and De Vlieger, and Bandsmen Pound, Pretty, Seton, together with recently promoted Band Sergeant Lister. Our congratulations are extended to Band Staff Sergeant Webb who was recently awarded the Canadian Decoration. He is presently in his thirtieth year of military service. Band Sergeant Goldhawk, retires from the Army in May. Our sincere good wishes go with him, though tinged with regret in viewing his departure from the band; after ten years of loyal service.



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The Regimental Museum

When the last edition of the Patrician was published, the Regimental Museum was being moved from the Armouries to the Patricias' Home Station at the Hamilton Gault Barracks. This move has been completed and the Regimental Museum is now well established at its new home.

All recruits are taken on a tour of the Museum as part of their Regimental History Training. The Museum is open to the public three afternoons and one evening each week and one Sunday afternoon each month.

Former Patricias (retired) who have visited the Museum include:

Brigadier WG Colquhoun	-	Victoria
Brigadier JA deLalanne	- -	Montreal
Colonel R Stevens	- - -	Montreal
Lt Col RP Clark	- - -	Vancouver
Major HG Munro	- - -	Calgary
Capt O Gardner	- - -	Calgary
Mr Art Milne	- - -	London, England
Mr JH Chamberlain	- - -	Toronto

Military personnel who have toured the Museum include:

Maj Gen JD Smith	- - -	AG AHQ
Brigadier JS Ross	- - -	Area Commander
Colonel TR McCoy	- - -	RCS of I, Borden
Colonel RA Keane	- - -	DGMT Ottawa
Colonel JR Allen	- - -	AHQ Ottawa
Colonel JB Clement	- - -	D Sigs Ottawa
Lt Col P Hart	- - -	AHQ Ottawa
Lt Col HA Snelgrove	- - -	AHQ Ottawa
Major E Isenor	- - -	Cdn Guards
Major GW Graham	- - -	RCE
Major DK MacQuarrie	- - -	RCS of I
Major PJ Werth	- - -	HQ Western Command
Major A Mills	- - -	HQ Western Command

On 14 Jul, six members of the Royal Fusilier (City of London Regt) toured the Museum prior to going on a mountain climbing expedition in the Rocky Mountains.

On 28 Sep, eighteen members of the United States Army and Air Force toured the Museum while attending the "Alcan" Conference in Edmonton.

On 21 Oct, the guest students of UN countries attending the Canadian Army Staff College visited the Museum when on a tour across Canada.

Donations of souvenirs to the Museum are continually being received



West entrance of Regimental Museum



East end of Regimental Museum



South wall of Regimental Museum



Southwest section of Regimental Museum

from Patricias or members of their families. These items come from all parts of the country and some interesting items received include:

A poster and programme of the annual Patricia Concert Party, Winnipeg, 1939, from Mr R Quinn, a former Patricia now living at Royal Oak, BC.

A very interesting item is a can of "Bully Beef" issued to Mr HR Herbert when he was a member of the Patricias during World War I. Mr Herbert later transferred to the Royal Flying Corps and carried the Bully Beef with him on all flights as a good luck charm. The charm was effective, as Mr Herbert came through all actions without serious mishap. He is at present living in South Burnaby, BC.

Brig JA deLalanne, a World War I Patricia, presented to the Museum a reproduction of pictures of the Colonel-in-Chief, Brig Hamilton Gault, and a picture with the signatures of all original officers. The originals of these are hanging in the Mount Royal Club, Montreal.

A picture of the 2nd University Contingent and a pair of leather leggins presented to the Museum by Mrs. Dalling of Edmonton, whose brother Cpl Edwards was killed in action with the Patricias in World War I.

Mr Bill Popey, an ex-Patricia now residing in Vancouver, donated a number of souvenirs including a German Iron Cross, a small oak panel with crucifix from the Cloth Hall in Ypres, and several cigarette cases.

Mr Art Milne donated a SMLE Rifle and Bayonet, also a complete Service Dress worn during World War I.

Lt Col EJ Williams, CD, stationed at present at AHQ, Ottawa, donated a stand containing ten rifles used by Canadian Troops in years gone by. These weapons were on display in the office of Col Ralston during World War II when he was Minister of National Defence. They remained there after Col Ralston left and while Mr Brooke Claxton was the minister. After this, they were apparently unwanted and were relegated to an outer office. There they remained, gathering dust, until Col Williams noticed them and thought they would be more appreciated in the PPCLI Regimental Museum. Col Williams obtained permission to ship the weapons to the Museum where they are now on display.

Two medals, won by Col Hamilton-Gault's horse "Sandy" and "Zizi" in horse races held in France in 1918. The medals were given by Col Gault to his groom, Mr George Taylor of Edmonton. Mr Taylor kindly presented the medals to the Regimental Museum.

The War Medal and Identification discs of Cpl RW Bennett, killed in action at Vimy Ridge in 1917. These were presented to the museum by Lt RD Bell.

A complete set of World War I Web equipment presented to the Museum by Mr AR Jones, a World War I Patricia now living at Lancaster, NB.

No. 2551 PPCLI

Cadet Corps Report

New Appointments, Instructors, Etc.

Maj Oakey assumed the duties of Chief Instructor on the 1st of May. Soon after, the following appointments were authorized by Maj RB Mainprize, Commanding Officer of the Regimental Depot.

Lt NFJ Villiers - - - Cadet Liaison Officer
Cpl Ouellette - - - Cadet QM Representative

Considerable assistance has also been provided by RQMS (WO 2) McNally, R (Depot QM Stores). Cpl Weeks CS of C Company 2 PPCLI, a voluntary drill instructor, has accomplished wonders in drill and discipline. 2 PPCLI Corps of Drums has greatly aided the drill periods by supplying a drummer every parade night.

Promotions and Qualifications

The Master Cadet Star was twice awarded to the Corps. Cadet Ssgt Lewis D qualified as a Master Cadet in Jun 60 and Cadet Sgt Kemsley G qualified in Dec 60. Cadet Sgt Kemsley further upheld the name of the Corps by receiving an "A" rating at the Vernon Cadet Camp in the summer of 1960.

The following are the promotions since 01 Sep 60.

28 Sep 60 Cadet Ssgt Lewis, D promoted to Cadet Lt
04 Jan 61 Cadet Sgt Kemsley, G promoted to Cadet CSM
04 Jan 61 Cadet Sgt Middlemiss, R promoted to Cadet Ssgt
04 Jan 61 Cadet Cpl Lewis, RJ promoted to Cadet Sgt
04 Jan 61 Cadet Cpl Jourdain, D promoted to Cadet Sgt
04 Jan 61 Cadet Cpl Delaney, D promoted to Cadet Sgt

Awards

The following awards were presented at the annual inspection in Jun 1960:

Brig Colquhoun Trophy (Best Cadet) won by Cadet Sgt. Middlemiss R
Best Dressed Cadet won by Cadet Sgt Middlemiss R
McNeill Marksmanship Trophy won by Cadet Cpl Topham NB

Training

The First Aid training programme culminated with an examination for the First Aid Certificate on 11 Jan 61. Thirty-two out of forty Cadets passed. This was mainly due to the fine efforts of Cpl Mellon EC.



Top Row (left to right): L/Cpl Johnson M, Cdt Grant M, Cdt Benz A, Cdt MacDonald R, Cdt Percy C, Cdt Yeatman T, Cdt Caesar R, Cdt Coutts J, Cdt Duncan R, Cdt Oster L, Cdt Armstrong W, Cdt Armstrong K, L/Cpl Donhou RA.

Centre Row (left to right): Cpl Greenly W, L/Cpl Smith MB, Cdt Thibault G, Cdt Lewis RR, Cdt Caesar A, Cdt Smith R, Cdt Hick WD, Cdt Penner RD, Cdt Beck SB, Cdt Cobb T, Cdt Sheppard G, Cdt Quisy VE, Cdt Corbit KH, Cdt McKerracher RA, Cpl Irving MR, L/Cpl Stanishevsky J. Cdt. Durand RG.

Sitting (left to right): Sgt. Lewis R, L/Cpl Johnston N, L/Cpl MacDonnell D, CSM Kemsley GM, RQMS McNally R, Major WFL Oakey, Lt NFJ Villiers, C/Lt DM Lewis, L/Cpl King DW, L/Cpl King DR, Sgt Delaney D.

The Corps is currently in the midst of wireless and code training in preparation for the Standard and Advanced Morse Certificate tests to be held on the 7th of Jun 61.

In the shooting department, well over 80 per cent of the cadets are marksmen and it is confidently expected that this number will exceed 90 per cent by the end of May 61.

The annual inspection on the 17th of May will be closely followed by a three-day, week-end scheme from the 20th to 22nd of May. With the advent of Cadet Summer Training Camps, the training cycle for 1960/61 will come to a close on Jun the 14th.

Social Events

The 2nd of Dec Cadet Christmas Party was a booming success. Door prizes and spot prizes added to the merriment. The thanks of the Corps goes to the Regimental Band for the musical entertainment and to QMS (WO 2) Popp for a great job of catering. Sgt Adams is to be commended for an excellent showing as "House Mother" and chaperone.

Two 15 lb. turkeys were "shot" for at the annual Turkey Shoot held on the 22nd of Dec. The winners of these were Cadet Duncan RD and Cadet Cobb T.

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The Loyal Edmonton Regiment ***(Militia)***



THIRD BATTALION PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

This has been probably one of the best post war years for the Loyal Edmonton Regiment despite the fact that we have been advised from Australia that our allied Regiment, the 47th Infantry Battalion, The Wide Bay Regiment has been absorbed into one of the Regular Army units, namely, the 1st Battalion Royal Queensland Regiment. The passing of this Regiment we note with regret.

It is true to say that the strength of the Regiment has not been better since the end of the war. It is also true that the level of co-operation we are obtaining from the Instructional Cadre, Alberta Area and from the PPCLI Home Station has never been more fulsome or more practical.

Winter Training was predicated on teaching recruits the necessary military skills and teaching the trained soldiers the National Survival drills and skills. This culminated in Exercise SHAKE DOWN in May and again this year we were blessed with some frightfully inclement weather for almost the entire Exercise. The representation at the Exercise, however, was first class. Troops came in from the Carrier Platoon at Dawson Creek, BC, "D" Company at Grande Prairie and "A" Company at Vegreville and Vermilion.

We learned many lessons from the Exercise and these lessons are being taught in our training this Fall.

During the Summer, Major Ed Boyd, our 2IC, conducted a Young Soldier training course of six weeks duration. Four weeks was spent at the Prince of Wales Armouries, Edmonton, and two weeks in the field at Wainwright. Here they were joined by a similar unit from Calgary. The training at Wainwright consisted of applying the knowledge already acquired during the four weeks extensive training at Edmonton and involved two overnight exercises.

Prior to going down to Wainwright these 160 lads put on a ceremonial parade at the Prince of Wales Armouries and it was apparent



Maj Gen G Walsh, CBE, DSO, CD inspecting the young soldiers on their return from Camp Wainwright Aug 60.

that not only is this Young Soldier Training Plan giving the young men a useful Summer occupation but it was a re-vitalizing factor for the Militia. It is understood the other provinces are copying this scheme, which, as we have reported before was put into operation by Brigadier RA Bradburn when he was Commanding the Loyal Edmonton Regiment.

The Summer training covered three specific groups, namely, Junior NCO Wing, Driver and Maintenance Wing and Wireless Wing. All of these were preceded by one full week of basic military training. Also included in the training curriculum was civil defence training at the Civil Defence School in the Edmonton river valley. A surprising number of lads qualified for both Junior NCO ranks and extra trades pay. At the end of training at Wainwright, Brigadier JS Ross, DSO, CD, Commander Alberta Area, inspected the Parade and again on their return to Edmonton, Major General G Walsh, CBE, DSO, CD, GOC Western Command inspected the troops.

The Regiment is very proud of its achievements in this regard. Again this year we sent several people into the Regular Services, L Mason to HMCS Ventures, Corporal Burns to Camp Borden, Corporals Cunningham and Latham to Royal Roads.

"B" Company which is the recruit training company has an excess of 120 troops on strength and this number will be increased during the Jan 1961 recruiting drive. These troops are getting basic training and an introduction to National Survival training. Headquarters Company has about 60 trained soldiers carried over from previous years and is specializing in Wireless, Transport Driving, Regimental Police, and Cooks training. All this training is pointed towards self-sufficiency in National Survival Training Exercises and Regimental Camps.

"A" Company at Vermilion and at Vegreville are concentrating on Communications and First Aid as it is considered most likely that these would be the roles upon which they would be called upon to play.

"D" Company at Grande Prairie is in good strength and with Instructional Cadre assistance is concentrating on Recruit and National Survival Training. This is also true of the Carrier Platoon at Dawson Creek, BC., and during the year the Carrier Platoon and "D" Company amalgamated to run a series of exercises.

On Sunday the 27th of Feb 61, RSM (WO 1) F Purkis passed away after a short illness. The funeral service was held at All Saints' Church on the 1st of Mar. RSM Purkis' remains were interred at the Westmount Cemetery.

The family tree of the Regiment is as follows:

CO	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lt Col GJ Armstrong CD
2 IC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Major CL Boyd
Adjutant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Captain W Ross
Assistant Adjutant	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lt A Breckenridge

Headquarters Company

OC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Major KF Wakefield CD
2 IC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Capt DW Harrison
QM	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lt G Sainty
Paymaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	Capt G Schelmerdine
CSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	CSM (WO 2) McVee W
RQMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	RQMS (WO 2) Dow G

"A" Company

OC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Capt J Kaiser
2 IC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lt D Wade
CSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	CSM (WO 2) Allan R

"B" Company

OC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Major T Goulding
2 IC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lt G Bowden
CSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	CSM (WO 2) Wadsworth A

THE PATRICIAN

"D" Company

OC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Capt C Campbell-Fowler
2 IC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lt D Pearcy
CSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	CSM (WO 2) Fowler G

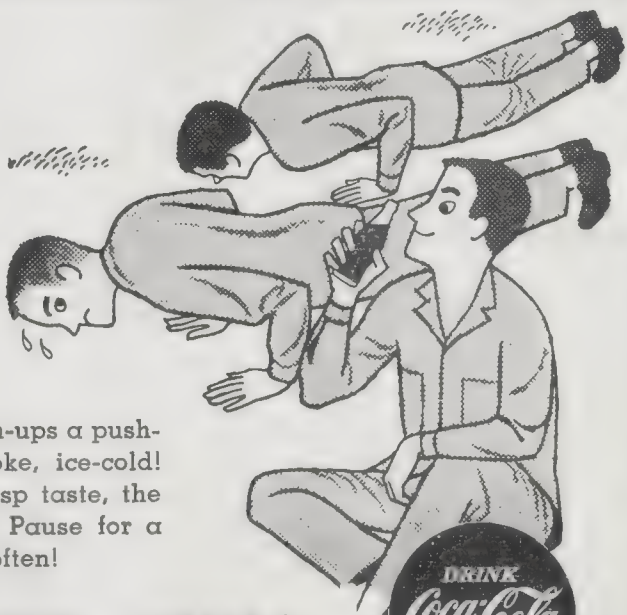
Support Company

OC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Major JL Robertson
2 IC	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lt J DeBruijn
CSM	-	-	-	-	-	-	CSM (WO 2) Williams W
OIC Band	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lt D Bruce

The success of the Regiment this year is due in great part to the hard work of the Officers and Senior NCOs but also in very great measure to our friends at the PPCLI Home Station and to the Instructional Cadre.

In addition to our normal Infantry role we have a commitment in the National Survival role. The Commanding Officer has been running regular exercises and tutorials in his dual capacity as Battalion Commander and Commander of a Mobile Survival Column. These tutorials and exercises are aimed at the Officer level and are predicated on encompassing the other units in 23 Militia Group for operation with this Mobile Survival Column.

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Chairman:

BRIGADIER CB WARE, DSO, CD

Former Commanding Officer

and

Colonel of the Regiment

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

On Sunday, 09 Oct 1960, the 13th Annual General Meeting was held at The Hamilton Gault Barracks, Edmonton, Alberta.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Brigadier WG Colquhoun, CBE, MC at 1100 hours.

There were present:

Lt Col RP Clark, DSO (Ret), President PPCLI Association, Vancouver.
Brigadier JA deLalanne, CBE, MC (Ret), Vice President PPCLI Association, Montreal.

Brigadier WG Colquhoun, CBE, MC (Ret), Past President PPCLI Association, Victoria.

Lt Col CJA Hamilton, MBE, CD, Commanding 2 PPCLI, Edmonton.

Major RB Mainprize, CD, Honorary Secretary, Edmonton.

Captain W Craig, Honorary Treasurer, Edmonton.

Lieutenant DA Gower (Ret), Honorary Auditor, Edmonton.

Major KJ Arril, CD, Edmonton.

Major GE Henderson, CD, Edmonton.

Major HG Munro, CD (Ret), Representing Calgary Branch, Calgary.

Captain GA Holmes, Edmonton.

Captain EO Roberts, Edmonton.

Mr G Bannerman, President Ottawa Branch, Ottawa.

RSM (WO1) JC Coutts, Edmonton.

RSM (WO1) H Haas, CD, Edmonton.

The secretary read the letters of regret for non-attendance from the following:

Brigadier CB Ware, DSO, CD, Chairman PPCLI Association.

Major PD Crofton (Ret), President Victoria Branch.

Captain O Gardner (Ret), President Calgary Branch.

Rt Hon Mr JH Brockelbank, President Saskatchewan Branch.

Mr NL McCowan, President Winnipeg Branch.

Brigadier R Coleman, DSO, MC (Ret), President Montreal Branch.

Letters of proxy for the gentlemen named and for the following gentlemen were tabled by the secretary:

Lt Col JC Allan, DSO, MBE, CD, Commanding 1 PPCLI.

Lt Col VR Schjelderup, DSO, MC, CD, Former Commanding Officer.

Col NG Wilson-Smith, DSO, MBE, CD, Former Commanding Officer.

Mr TI Gibson, President Vancouver Branch.

Mr RC Sproule, President Edmonton Branch.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

This year all has been fairly quiet on the Western Front but we have dealt with much correspondence.

The guiding hand of our founder is in evidence and we have received the Gault legacy and are now in funds.

As you all know, we have to report with great regret the death of Miss Jennie MacGregor Morris. The amount remaining in the Jennie Morris fund is also to be dealt with. A plaque or plaques in her commemoration has been proposed for the chapel at Griesbach and possibly in Esquimalt.

One result of the branches sending in these nominal rolls for the Association Newsletter is a general "getting in touch" from all directions. One of the old guard told me that he had received five letters from members of his old platoon who thought he was dead. For myself, I received a letter from one old officer wanting to know why I had changed the colour and buttons of the Officer's blazer as his old one was in good shape (blue with flat VP buttons) could he continue wearing it.

The lack of Volume 4 similar to our Volume 2 by Hodder Williams is being increasingly felt resulting in much hard work and many letters.

Brig Ware has found time to write at length on the subject and Colonel Wilson-Smith and Brigadier Jimmy de Lalanne have spent much time and trouble in an effort to clear up the matter.

Lt Col HM Jackson, Director of War Service Records, has, as a hobby, kept a record of all Officers of two or three regiments from 1914 to 1960 and PPCLI is one of these regiments. These records would be invaluable for our Regimental Archives. All this trouble and fuss re Volume 4 goes to show what a debt of gratitude we owe to Hodder Williams for Volume 2.

I had the pleasure of verbally congratulating 1 Battalion on the success of their rifle team which will represent the Canadian Army at Bisley in 1961. I for one, will make a great effort to be in England for the match.

It is most heartening to see Brig Jimmy de Lalanne, Lt Col Reg Clarke, Glen Bannerman and Major Hec Munro among this distinguished gathering. Our Honorary Secretary has as usual earned our sincere thanks for doing a fine job ably seconded by our Honorary Treasurer. Mr Don Gower, our Honorary Auditor, has kindly checked our accounts and found them correct. The affairs of the Association are in good shape and we have no debts.

BRANCH ACTIVITIES

Victoria:

Paddy Crofton reports that eight meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of 31 personnel. Several successful social functions were held attended by members and their wives. The Branch presented a trophy to the PPCLI Cadet Corps (Esquimalt) for the cadet who made most progress throughout the year.

Vancouver:

Mr TC Routledge, the Secretary of the Branch, advises that as the Stanley Park Armouries burned to the ground a few hours after their 17th of Mar (1960) reunion (no blame attached to the Patricias), they will have to find some place else for their next reunion. Best wishes are sent to all friends in other branches.

Calgary:

Bill Gardner advises that every effort is being made to establish a strong and healthy branch. A social evening was held on the 17th of Mar 60 in the Calgary Garrison Sergeants' Mess. The Annual Meeting was held on the 6th of May followed by a social evening that was attended by the members and wives.

Edmonton:

The Branch turned out to the Cenotaph on the 7th of May to pay tribute to fallen comrades. After the ceremony, the members returned to the Hamilton Gault Barracks for a dinner in the Home Station Men's Mess. About 28 Association members and 35 serving officers and other

ranks were in attendance. Following all ranks retired to LEONFORTE Building for a social evening.

Saskatchewan:

The annual meeting was held in the Jay Dee's Restaurant, Saskatoon, on the evening of Oct 8th, 1960. It was decided the next annual meeting would be held on Jun 10th, 1961. Mr SL Waterman was elected President, Mr DN MacBean, Vice-President, and Mr W Raeside continued as Secretary-Treasurer.

Winnipeg:

Sam McKay, the secretary, advised that the Annual Stag was held on the 13th of May at the Sergeants' Mess, Fort Osbourne Barracks with approximately 100 members in attendance. The turnout was so good that another stag was held on the 21st of Oct. All members were saddened by the death of Major (Rusty) Gordon (Ret). The branch has made a substantial contribution to the Manitoba Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation in his memory.

Toronto:

The annual dinner was held on the 7th of May at the King Edward Hotel with 73 members in attendance. Jack McLaren gave a luncheon at the Military Institute to a dozen of the Toronto stalwarts on the 15th of Dec. He has handed over his duties as President to George Barclay. Hookey Walker is the treasurer while Eric Harris continues as secretary.

Ottawa:

The annual banquet was held on the 20th of May with 43 members attending. The guest speaker was Major Egan Chambers (Ret), parliamentary secretary to the Defence Minister. A coloured film of the presentation of the new colours to 1 PPCLI on the 17th of May 1959 by Her Majesty was enjoyed by all. The branch sends greetings and best wishes to all members of the other branches.

Montreal:

The annual meeting was held on the 6th of May in the Officers' Mess of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium Armoury at McGill. Guest speaker was Major Egan Chambers (Ret), who gave a factual description of Canada's role in the defence of the free world. The business of the annual meeting was conducted prior to the address by the guest speaker. The following old comrades have passed on during the past year: Arthur R Chipman, RM "Red" Warren, Bert Stevens and Walter Hoskin.

United Kingdom:

The branch held a dinner party on the 14th of Oct which was a tremendous success. They are completing arrangements to have a plaque placed in St. George's Church, Ypres, in Oct of this year. This plaque is in memory of all ranks PPCLI who died in World War I and to the late Brigadier A Hamilton Gault, DSO, ED, CD who served the Regiment until his death 28 Nov 58. Lt Col David Rosser, OBE (Ret) is the President and George Hancox the Secretary. The Home Station was pleased to see Arthur Milne and his wife when they visited Edmonton in Aug 60.

3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade



We have had another full and varied year. Once again, for much of the time the Battalion has been spread to the four winds over the length and breadth of Europe. It is impossible to go into the Mess at any time of the year without finding that someone is either just off, or just back, from somewhere interesting. This constantly changing scene is responsible for a stimulating atmosphere in the Battalion, as continental travel and other erstwhile "U" pursuits are no longer confined to Officers and Sergeants.

Again the year's highlight was the Prix Le Clerc, held at Harskamp near Arnhem in Holland. There is no denying that the Le Clerc is vastly more difficult to win these days than it was when we won it at Celle nine years ago. All the NATO Armies, and the Americans in particular, have raised their standards tremendously. The Americans begin practice in Feb and great interest and publicity attaches to the many eliminating rounds of their competition to select their Le Clerc team. Scores are published on APU and in "Stars and Stripes" and, unlike us, they have no other meetings such as Bisley and the BAOR competitions to distract them. Add to this American thoroughness and professionalism, and you find yourselves up against very formidable opponents.

Nevertheless, our team led by John Baker, assisted by Graham Wemyss and CSMs Young and Chipping, put up a fine performance. Despite two mishaps—a faulty round and all the shots from an LMG magazine finding their way on to an American target—we finished second to the American team by only 57 points.

Some of our disappointment at this result was allayed by our winning The Brigade and Rhine Army Meetings. Bisley was a slight disappoint-



Band, 3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade
22 Nov 60.

ment, though there were compensations in Rfn Brooks being Champion Young Soldier and Major Graham Wemyss winning the Roberts Cup.

All our activities, however, have not been confined to shooting. We took part once again in the exhausting Nijmegen Marches. Company and Battalion training were carried out in Belgium and Soltau respectively—in the wettest possible weather, and in Oct we took part in exercise “Pheasant Tail”—again in filthy weather. However, a new and inspired use for armour emerged. Ralph Stewart-Wilson discovered that by lying his wet riflemen on the engine covers of tanks for 15 minutes they can be extracted crisp, dry and cheerful.

Our recreations have, apart from the normal games, included ski-ing at Ehrwald in Austria and at Bad Lauterburg in the Harz Mountains, and a new pastime—GO-KART racing. A GO-KART Club has been formed and provides—for the members—a new thrill and for the rest of us a shattering of the peace. Riding, too, is a popular pastime and we have been represented at polo, show-jumping, hunter trials and also at the German races. In the latter department “Cash Desire,” owned by Tommy Wallis and Paul Greenwood, has been outstanding, having run in eleven races and winning three and being placed in all the others, bar one.

We were sorry to say goodbye to David Snowball, in Aug. He has been a great success in the Battalion and is much missed. It is good to know that the exchange of Officers with the PPCLI is to continue, and we look forward to welcoming his successor in the near future.

Just before going to press we have heard that we are leaving BAOR in Jul for Cyprus after a short stay in England. As ever we would welcome a visit from any itinerant “Patricia.” Good wishes for 1961.

Letter From England

By

Captain M Carleton-Smith, The Rifle Brigade

In one of the National Daily Newspapers, we have a feature called "Letters From America." Until your correspondent had been to that continent there was no alternative but to humbly believe every detailed description; but now following two years with the Patricias and extensive travelling, one views these remarks with more discrimination.

Many readers of the Patrician have been to England, this letter must therefore, of necessity, follow the same text.

But perhaps England has changed since you readers were last on this side of the Atlantic? Motels, coffee shops, drive-in banks, laundromats, supermarkets, thru-ways, and deepfreezes vie with television, oil-fired central heating and automobiles by Ford of America for the popular fancy. The medieval crust is cracking under the hammer blows of rock-n-roll from countless transistor radios, London's bomb scars have been replaced by towering edifices of glass and concrete; London's streets have been cleared of its temptations; London night clubs have trebled in consequence and now rival Hamburg, New Orleans and certain little dives on the Mexican border. Co-partners in progress are the twin evils, road congestion and credit misdemeanors.

Whether the trend is modernization or sheer Americanization, the old world charms are still available on the surface for all to see; afternoon tea, kippers for breakfast, slow and indifferent service at old world petrol pumps, beautiful old buildings and green unspoilt rural countryside. Modern travel brings the continent into the practical holiday vision of all income groups. The newspapers daily advertise massive cheap trips to Europe; \$90 all inclusive tours for a fortnight tempt the needy, whilst the more sophisticated can make do on a round seventeen day excursion fare of \$40 down and twenty-four monthly installments of \$14 to Montreal.

So good is life that no one really wants to take it too seriously; the police are therefore in dire need of recruits and have so elevated the pay scales that your part worn military correspondent would be earning more money as a junior police constable on the beat.

Of course with the last National Serviceman grudgingly wondering why he had to be the last conscriptee and not the first of the freemen, the Army too faces an acute shortage. We eagerly await the day when it will pay the police constable to try his prowess as a captain of infantry.

Your correspondent since leaving Canada seems to have had about three months leave. However, he did find time to spend nine weeks on a Company Commanders' Course.

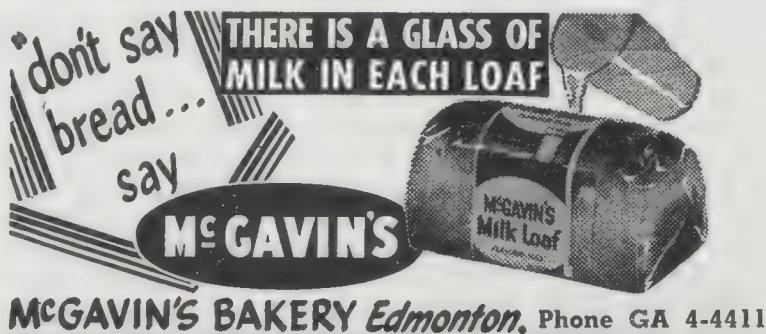
This proved to be one more tactical error, and was only rivalled by a memorable day at Wainwright, Alberta, when A Coy 2 PPCLI was

first destroyed by a Fantasian Motor Battalion, then by a jet borne nerve gas attack, followed twice more by nuclear devices from both sides and yet within the same period of eighty minutes the gallant and imperturbable remnants received eight different sets of orders for the same attack. One might be forgiven for concluding that this officer was badly in need of some sort of course, and it was in this frame of mind that he arrived at the School of Infantry.

However, after two years of soldiering with the regular professionals of the Viscious Patricias (as certain British colleagues have remembered calling them during the Korean contest) the course seemed very tame, obsolescent and uninteresting. One's fellow students, however, added a certain amount of colour, and if nothing else, the understanding of current affairs was made easier as one was taught by an Australian and shared desks with splendid representatives from Canada, Malaya, Nepal, Iraq, Jordan, Aden, Kenya, Rhodesia, Nigeria, Ghana, Tripolitania and even a short visit from a dozen rather bewildered commissioned Lance Corporals from the Force Republique.

Should you readers too violently disagree with the opinions quoted in this "Letter From England" you are reminded that you are all welcome to slip over here and find that the Green Jackets' Depot has open doors to all Patricias. Indeed just a short time ago your correspondent attended a dinner here at which Brigadier Ware was the guest of honour.

May I conclude by wishing all Patricias and their families every good wish for the future. I want to again express my profound thanks and sincere gratitude for all the hospitality, kindness, opportunities, experiences and enjoyment it was my privilege to receive as the exchange officer from the Rifle Brigade. We on this side of the Atlantic earnestly hope that the close liaison and comradeship between our two Regiments will continue to grow and flourish year by year, and look forward to receiving Patricias past and present on their European tour.



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Two Years With The Rifle Brigade

By

Lt JD Snowball

(Lt JD Snowball returned from a two-year exchange posting with 3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade in Sep 60 and was posted to 1 PPCLI. He is presently attached to the Depot and is the platoon commander of Korea Platoon.)

The thought occurred to me after being told that I was to be the PPCLI exchange officer with the Rifle Brigade, that I knew very little about our Allied Regiment. Enquiry showed that many others knew little more of the Rifle Brigade's activities since the war. Most of us have been able to read of the early history of the Rifle Brigade but know nothing of their contemporary history.

The official name of the Rifle Brigade at the moment is 3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade. This is a result of an amalgamation in 1958 between The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, The Kings Royal Rifle Corps and The Rifle Brigade. Of these three regiments the RB was junior and so became the third battalion. This amalgamation produced very little in the way of noticeable change to the regimental way of life of the Rifle Brigade. There is now a common Green Jackets' Depot in Winchester which really meant that the "Ox and Bucks" came to share a depot already being shared by the 60th and the RB. There is a common "Green Jackets" shoulder title with red lettering which originally caused some consternation since it is considered quite heretical to have any red on a Rifle Brigade uniform. A common cap badge is now worn by everyone. There is also now a common Green Jackets drill which has been devised from a combination of Rifles and Light Infantry drill. The only other noticeable manifestation of change is the interchange of senior officers and senior NCOs. The Commanding Officer of the 2nd Green Jackets, KRRC is from The Rifle Brigade and the Commanding Officer of the Rifle Brigade came from the KRRC. This process of integration will probably be extended to the company commander level in due course.

Although there has been an amalgamation between these three regiments there has in fact been no change in any of the regimental traditions of the three. Each regiment still has its own Colonel Commandant; Field Marshal Sir Francis Festing, the present CIGS is Colonel Commandant of the Rifle Brigade at the moment. Officers still wear

their own Regiment's dress uniform and mess kit. Each regiment maintains and staffs its own Territorial Army units.

Although the Rifle Brigade had several battalions serving in the Second War as motorized infantry they now have only one battalion serving in a straight infantry role as part of 12 Inf Bde Gp in Germany. After the war 1 RB remained in Germany until 1953 when they were warned for duty in Korea. Having sent their advance party, they set sail only to be rerouted while at sea, and ended up in Kenya fighting the Mau Mau. From Kenya the Rifle Brigade moved on to Malaya where they remained until Oct 1957. On their return to England they were stationed in Tidworth for one year and went to Wuppertal, Germany, in Jun 1959.

It was Aug 1958 that I arrived in Tidworth to commence my two year posting. I was congratulating myself for having missed part of the Wainwright Concentration when I discovered that the battalion was not in Tidworth but was on a training concentration for about one month on Salisbury Plains. Two days later I was with them in the field as second in command of B Company, a job I kept throughout my tour. I was due for yet another shock. The Rifle Brigade was to go to Germany in the New Year and be stationed in Wuppertal. I had left Hemer, twenty miles away only nine months before. The circle would soon be complete. Army life being what it is, things were very similar to what I was used to and in no time at all I felt as if I were a true Rifleman. Everyone was kind and helpful although naturally somewhat curious at first. I was surprised to find everything decentralized to companies so that a rifle company had on its charge bedding, barrack stores, controlled stores, pay and a very formidable company account to be kept by me in a double entry ledger and to be audited every quarter.

Before going to Germany life was mainly taken up with preparation for an inspection by the GOC as well as one by the then new Colonel Commandant. After these inspections preparation for the move to Germany got into high gear and in Jan we were off. Life in BAOR is familiar to most PPCLI personnel and it was no different for the RB. A constant round of signal exercises and field firing exercises as well as the dozens of sports competitions made life quite hectic until we had a chance to get really settled in. We had close liaison with the Canadian Brigade and were able to use the Belgian Manoeuvre area quite frequently.

Boxing is the main sport in the Rifle Brigade and every year they produce several army champions. The other important activity is shooting and for two years The Rifle Brigade team represented the British Army at the Prix LeClerc competition, coming second to the Americans both times. They won the Rhine Army championship in 1960 and of course, send a team to Bisley each year. A lot of attention is given to shooting and each year a battalion shooting meet, lasting for two days is held to decide the best shooting company. This company receives a trophy and stands on the right of the line on any important battalion parade.

The Regimental birthday on 25 Aug is a day of great celebration with a fair in the afternoon at which each company produces several side

shows and an all ranks dance in the evening. The morning is taken up with inter-company soccer and culminates with a soccer game between the officers and sergeants which is run along the same lines as our broom-i-loo games on 17 Mar.

The ending of National Service in 1960 has had an effect on many British regiments but the Rifle Brigade by means of a very well planned recruiting system has been able to acquire a high rate of regular soldiers most of whom sign on for six years, thereby giving the battalion a good workable strength by peace time standards. It is generally felt that this recruiting rate can be kept up and probably increased when the unit leaves Germany in Jul of this year.

Two years with the Rifle Brigade was a wonderful experience. I hope the exchange of officers is continued and I feel certain that any Patricia who goes to the Rifle Brigade or to the Green Jackets' Depot will feel at home, make good friends and thoroughly enjoy himself.

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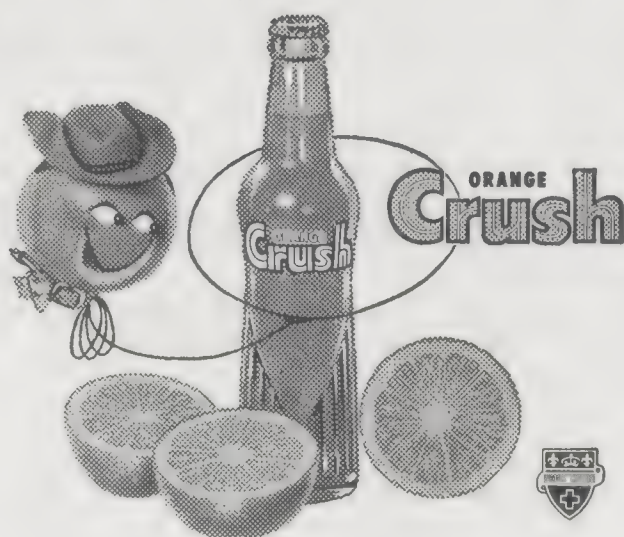
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Canadians In Indo-China

By

Major H Moncrief, CD

(Major Moncrief returned to Canada in the summer of 1960 after a tour of one year in Indo-China. He is presently stationed at HQ Camp Churchill.)

Introduction:

The International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC) in Viet Nam is the result of the cease-fire agreement signed at Geneva on 21 Jul 1954 by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam (DRVN) and the French Union Forces (FUF) ending the 7½ year war in Indo-China.

The name Indo-China to most conjures up images of Saigon, the exotic orient, intrigue and Dien Bien Phu. The aim of this article is to give a central picture of the story of the ICSC, the role of Canadians in that body and the conditions with which they are faced in their daily lives.

Geographical Background:

Indo-China lies on the eastern side of the great peninsula which thrusts southward between China and India. The location of this peninsula has caused it to be influenced by both great civilizations. The physical barriers of the area, however, have prevented an actual political or military meeting of the two countries, so that the peninsula is a zone where neighboring countries have mingled.

It is situated in that part of Asia dominated by the monsoon climate. The alternating wet and dry seasons greatly influence life as they do in all monsoon Asia. The rice culture which the climate favours brings in its train all the social and economic problems common to the region as a whole. As in many other respects, two climatic variations of the monsoon climate meet in Indo-China.

Physical conditions within Indo-China itself have tended to keep Indian and Chinese influences separated. In fact, prior to French occupation, the Indo-China of today was but a loosely defined group of territories, each influenced to a greater or lesser degree by the impact of Indian or Chinese civilization.

The population density of Indo-China is something in the order of 200 per square mile, and yet only some 12-15% of the country is cultivated and settled. Large areas are virtually unpopulated thus repeating the South East Asia pattern of congested areas and empty spaces standing side by side.

The empty spaces are repugnant to people of the crowded coasts and deltas because the forests and mountains of the interior are considered



to have endemic malaria whereas the lowlands are relatively free. The barrier of malarial forests largely accounts for the great success of coastal migrations from the North compared with overland movements which, generally speaking, have petered out.

The population generally is concentrated in the valleys and deltas of two great rivers, the Mekong and the Red, and those of many smaller rivers.

Historical Background:

The history of Indo-China before the coming of the French is that of a few ethnic groups separated by their culture and their geographical environments. The most numerous, vigorous and influential of these groups were the Annamites, Khmers (ancestors of the present Cambodians) and the Chams who have today largely disappeared.

In the second century BC, Tonkin and a narrow coastal strip of Annam became part of the Chinese Empire and remained so for nearly a thousand years. In the tenth century AD the Annamites rose up against the Chinese and regained their independence. The driving out of the Chinese is said to have been led by the two Trung sisters who, mounted on war elephants, led the army in the uprising. One of the principal streets in Saigon is now named Hai Ba Trung (Two Sisters Trung) in honour of this event; and every year on Women's National Day a large parade of hundreds of gaily attired ladies and school girls led by two girls in resplendent dress mounted on two brilliantly painted elephants, parade through the main district of Saigon to commemorate this occasion.

After the expulsion of the Chinese, the Annamites gradually moved southward over southern Annam, during which process the Chams were enslaved, slaughtered or scattered, penetrated Cochin China and came into forceful contact with the Khmer people near what is now the Cambodia-Viet Nam border and thus encountered the civilization introduced among the Khmers from India.

The Khmer kingdom had been most powerful during the 9th-13th century during which time the famous buildings at Angkor (one of the seven wonders) were constructed. This kingdom, however, was weakened by southward movement of Thai people from Yunan and, near the end of the 15th century the capitol was moved to Phnom-Penh which is the present capitol of Cambodia. The jungle rapidly covered the once magnificent temples at Angkor and only in the last 100 years were they rediscovered by French archaeologists who are still uncovering many old structures which have remained hidden for almost 700 years.

French Influence:

French intervention in Indo China resulted from dynastic wars among the Annamite rulers, one of whom gained the support of a French missionary. This king obtained the approval of the Chinese emperor to found the country of Viet Nam comprising Tonkin, Cochin China and Annam. He established good trade relations with France but his successors were not so favorably disposed towards that country which led to increased intervention by France in 1858. Cochin China became a French Colony in 1867, Cambodia became a protectorate in 1863, Tonkin and Annam in

1885 followed by Laos in 1893. By the end of the 19th century these four protectorates and one colony were grouped together as the Indo Chinese Union.

Indo China lost a great deal of its cohesion as a result of the effects of World War II on France and the Japanese occupation. In 1945 Annamite nationalists formed a government of Viet Nam comprising Tonkin, Annam and Cochin China. The governments of Cambodia and Laos functioned separately from the Viet Nam administration, and, feeling the need for greater security, reached agreements with France regarding their future status with the French Union. The French on the other hand removed Viet Nam authorities from office and re-established their administration in Cochin China, however much of the country remained in Viet Nam hands. The leaders of the Annamite nationalist party, the Viet Minh with Ho Chi Minh as its leader, insisted on the restoration of the union of the three states which had a precedent. Eventually, in 1946, an agreement was reached recognizing the independence of Viet Nam within the French Union but differences in the views of French and Viet Nam officials over the inclusion of Cochin China could not be resolved. During the winter of 1946-47 hostilities broke out.

Chinese Influence

At this point it is well to dwell momentarily on the method by which the Japanese capitulation was handled in Indo China, for it was this act which created so many difficulties for the French during the "Freedom War."

The Chinese were invited by the allies in 1945 to take the Japanese surrender down to the 16th parallel and to assume temporary control pending return of the French. At the same time the British had similarly been invited to assume temporary control south of the 16th parallel. This was necessary since, at that point, the French were not in a position to take the Japanese surrender. The mission of the Chinese and British troops, north and south of the 16th parallel, was to disarm and concentrate some 60,000 Japanese troops and to maintain internal security until the return of the French.

South of the parallel this was expeditiously carried out by British and then French troops. The Japanese were rounded up and prevented from passing their arms to the various local insurgents. Thus, in the south including Saigon, French civil authority was regained.

North of the 16th parallel things were different and the events there had a profound effect on the course of French authority. In 1945 the Chinese occupied the strategic centres but did not exercise control of the countryside. The Japanese were allowed to give their arms to anti-French insurgents and the Chinese (Nationalists) permitted armed Japanese to enter the service of the Viet Minh in whole detachments.

In Feb 1946 an agreement was reached by which Chinese Nationalist troops were to be replaced by French troops north of the 16th parallel, but this was not carried out until the damage had been done. It is reported



Village market in South Viet Nam.

that the Chinese official attitude of "neutrality" consisted of causing the Viet Minh revolution to be ratified and in applying themselves to a "veritable enterprise of pillage of the country." When the French fleet carrying French occupation troops returned to Viet Nam it was attacked by Chinese guns at Haiphong and other incidents occurred there and at Hanoi. Only after vigorous French protests and counter measures did the Chinese troops leave the country, and then only "after a last attempt at extortion by taking away 5000 tons of rice."

Thus the collaboration of the Chinese with the Viet Minh was begun by the Nationalists and has been carried on since, although at times covertly, by the Chinese Communists who took over the Central Government of China in 1949.

The Geneva Agreements:

The outline details of the insurrection which was followed by full scale war in Indo China are well known. The climax came in the spring of 1954 with the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu by the Viet Minh army under General Giap. The conduct of this battle demonstrated that the Viet Minh were no longer a guerrilla army but could operate effectively as divisions and could control artillery, most of which had been carried by thousands and thousands of coolies south from China to the hills surrounding Dien Bien Phu.

The final declaration of the Geneva Conference on the problem of restoring peace in Indo China was made on 21 Jul 54, and took note of the agreements ending hostilities in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The conference also took note of the agreements organizing international control and supervision of the execution of the agreed provisions; and on the same day the Co-Chairmen of the conference (Anthony Eden and V

Molotov) invited Canada, together with India and Poland to designate representatives to the International Supervisory Commissions for the three countries.

Since the Commission in Laos was adjourned in 1958 and that for Cambodia so reduced that it is to all intents and purposes practically non-existent, the remainder of this article will be restricted to discussion of activities in Viet Nam.

Tasks of the Commission:

The tasks of the ICSC are laid out in Article 36 of the agreement which says:

The International Commission shall be responsible for supervising the proper execution by the parties of the provisions of the agreement. For this purpose it shall fulfill the tasks of control, observation, inspection and investigation connected with the application of the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities, and it shall in particular:

- (a) Control the movement of the armed forces of the two parties, effected within the framework of the regroupment plan.
- (b) Supervise the demarcation lines between the regrouping areas, and also the demilitarized zones.
- (c) Control the operations of releasing prisoners of war and civilian internees.
- (d) Supervise at ports and airfields as well as along all frontiers of Viet Nam the execution of the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities, regulating the introduction into the country of armed forces, military personnel and of all kinds of arms, munitions and war material.

Other articles of the agreement which produce much of the Commission's work at its various levels are:

Art 14—Preservation of civil liberties and prohibition of reprisals.

Art 16—Prohibition of troop reinforcement beyond the level existing at the time of the cease-fire.

Art 17—Prohibition of war material reinforcement beyond the level existing at the time of the cease-fire.

Art 18—Prohibition of the establishment of new military bases.

Art 19—Prohibition of the establishment of military bases under the control of a foreign state and the prohibition of military alliances between either North or South Viet Nam and foreign states. Thus South Viet Nam, under this article, may not become a member of SEATO or any other military organization.

The Commission envisaged the establishment of fixed inspection teams, composed of an equal number of officers appointed by each of Canada, India and Poland at the main points of entry to both North and South Viet Nam to supervise the terms of the agreement. To assist in the re-groupment of the forces, the supervision of which was a major

task of the Commission's teams in the early days, a provisional military demarcation line was fixed approximately along the 17th parallel. The forces of the French Union were to regroup south of this line and the forces of the Peoples Army of Viet Nam (PAVN) to the north. A demilitarized zone 5 kilometres in width was established on each side of the demarcation line to act as a buffer zone and to assist in the prevention of incidents which might result in the resumption of hostilities. The regroupment mentioned was to be completed within 300 days of the cessation of hostilities. At no time was the demarcation line (17th parallel) considered as a political boundary; but rather an aid to the separation of the combatant parties. General (14a) elections were to be held in Jul 56 to elect the party which would govern the entire country both north and south of the 17th parallel. As is well known these elections have never been held because of a variety of reasons, but mainly because of South Vietnamese reluctance.

We are thus faced with a very confusing situation. Both the Democratic Republic at Viet Nam (North Viet Nam headed by Ho Chi Minh) and the Government of Viet Nam (South Viet Nam headed by Ngo Dinh Diem) maintain that they are the lawful government of the whole country. Ho Chi Minh's government being apparently sponsored and certainly recognized by Communist China while Diem's government is sponsored by USA and recognized by most Western governments including USA. Whilst the Geneva Agreement of 1954 put an end to outright hostilities in this unhappy country, it has not ended terrorism, subversion or sabotage. It is worth reminding the reader at this point that the Agreement was signed on one hand by North Viet Nam and on the other hand by the French, but not by the South Vietnamese Government. Thus, with the withdrawal of the French the South has an agreement imposed upon it to which it is not a signatory. The question which quite obviously arises is how binding or legal is the agreement as far as the government of the South is concerned. Fortunately the South have said that in the interests of peace they will observe the terms of the agreement.

Commission Operation:

At all levels of the Commission work is carried out on the committee system of three members. In all investigations or discussions where unanimity is not achieved the matter under consideration is referred to the next higher level of the Commission with the minority opinion or statement of the dissenting delegation attached. Thus a matter which cannot be resolved at the team level will be referred to one of the committees for consideration. If unanimity cannot be obtained at this point the matter becomes a subject on the Commission's agenda for debate by the three Commissioners. Generally speaking most matters are resolved at this level and only infrequently are items referred to the highest level for consideration. This is the level of the Co-Chairman—Great Britain and Russia.

Canadian Military Participation:

Early in Mar of every year a number of Canadian Army Officers receive a message saying "you have been selected for service in Indo

China. Confirm that you are medically fit." Thus, assuming that the officer is fit, a long list of administrative actions is begun which are peculiar to foreign postings. Immunization against cholera, plague, yellow fever and polio in addition to the normal inoculation must be completed; the decision must be made regarding arrangements for ones family, if married; outfitting and arrangements for kit must be completed; personal finance, insurance and other like problems must be sorted out; hand-over of ones duties; and finally annual leave.

In the past the main rotation has taken place in two flights during late Jun and late Jul by RCAF North Star. Personnel were assembled at 13 Pers Depot Ottawa for briefing and then proceeded to Dorval airport Montreal where the flight began and followed the route, Montreal, Goose Bay, Azores, Lagos, Dakar, Stanleyville, Nairobi, Aden, Bombay, Rangoon, Saigon.

In addition to the main rotation flights mentioned, those proceeding to Viet Nam at other than main rotation time travel by commercial airlines via Vancouver, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Saigon. The problem of procuring kit is thus eased considerably because of the unbelievable tailoring facilities in Hong Kong. A stopover of two or three days in this fabulous city appears to be the rule and it is a simple and inexpensive matter to purchase all the tropical kit which will be needed for a one year tour. Tailoring facilities in Saigon are also of a high order and comparable to Hong Kong in price. Any Canadian officer posted to Viet Nam will undoubtedly make the acquaintance of 55 TU-DO (ex CATINAT) which appears to have become the Canadian tailoring HQ in Saigon.

Saigon:

The countryside surrounding Saigon is typical delta land covered with rice paddies, canals and small villages. From the higher buildings



Canadian Delegation HQ Saigon.



Canal in Saigon with river traffic.

in the city it is possible to see the hills of Cap St. Jacques some forty miles to the south-east, otherwise the landscape is completely unrelieved. The altitude is so close to sea level that tidal action is easily apparent in the rivers and canals around Saigon; this tidal action is in fact the chief sewage system.

Whilst Saigon has a definite tropical climate, there are several distinct climatic variations. The rainy season extends from Jun to Nov with frequent daily downpours lasting perhaps thirty or forty minutes; some relief from the heat is felt during the showers but the excessive humidity is constantly apparent. Dec and Jan are the beginning of the dry season and are the two coolest months of the year; the temperature, however, remains within the vicinity of ninety degrees. From Feb through May the weather continues hot and in spite of the lack of rain the humidity remains at a high level.

Saigon itself is a delightful city of broad tree lined streets, boulevards, attractive villas, sidewalk cafes, a maze of shops, traders and a teeming mass of humanity. It is a city of many contrasts where one may see a large modern American car driven by a bare-foot Vietnamese; a palatial villa beside a mud and grass hut; or a native squatting beside a sidewalk cafe chewing betel nut. A stroll through any of its streets is always an exhilarating experience in agility and bargaining ability.

Upon arrival in Saigon the flights undergo a whirlwind briefing and indoctrination into the functioning of the Commission, make arrangements for tailoring, etc., and attend various social functions welcoming them to Viet Nam. The first three days are extremely hectic and, with the hot humid weather, many leave for one of the team-sites wondering just what happened. Gradually, however, things fall into place and one falls into the routine of team life which can be as dull or as interesting as one desires.



North side of Ben Hai River. Communist slogans and doves of peace on arch.

Team Composition and Duties:

Teams are composed of an equal number of officers from each of India, Canada, Poland with the Indian officer acting as Chairman as he does at all levels of the Commission. Since English is the official language of the Commission the Polish delegation also provides a Polish interpreter for their member. A Liaison Officer is provided at each team site by the appropriate Liaison Mission and it is his responsibility to make all the necessary arrangements for the team to do its duties. This includes the security of the team which is also a responsibility of the Liaison Mission.

Team duties differ considerably at the various time sites and are much more rigorous at some than at others. Generally speaking the teams duties fall into two categories, fixed controls and mobile controls. In the case of fixed controls the team visits harbour, railway and port facilities to check on the import or export of war material and personnel. Mobile controls are directed towards the observance of all articles of the Agreement but particularly those which prohibit bases and are carried out within the zone of action of the team. Frequency of control of these points is laid down by the Commission and the necessary facilities and arrangements made by the appropriate Liaison Mission.

Team Life:

Life at the team sites differs considerably depending upon whether it is a Northern or Southern site, the time of the year, and the facilities available at the location. With perhaps two exceptions, all of the Southern team sites are more pleasant than those in the North. The reasons for this are numerous but can probably be reduced to three major ones:

- (a) **Accommodation**—At Dong Dang and Muong Sen (both Northern teams) the team lives in bamboo huts with dirt floors. At the

other Northern sites, while the accommodation may be acceptable, there are many inadequacies such as fans, light, plumbing and, in winter, heat.

- (b) **Diet and Health**—In both North and South the quartering and provisioning of the team is a responsibility of the liaison mission concerned i.e. PAVN or SVN liaison mission. In the South the problem is overcome by issuing a cash meal allowance to team members who then make their own arrangements. In the case of Canadian team officers they normally purchase a small stock of “ready to eat” items from the Canadian stores in Saigon so that a measure of control can be exercised over what is consumed for health reasons. Generally speaking it is unwise to patronize native restaurants. A US Military Advisory Assistance Group (MAAG) mess is located near most Southern team sites and, almost invariably, the Canadian team member is invited to dine. Such is not the case in the North however; there are no restaurants and no MAAG messes. Anything eaten by the team members must be prepared by themselves or by the cook provided by the PAVN. Since one is suspicious of any item of food which is not recognizable, northern diets have a tendency to dwindle to a seldom changing menu of “poulet et encore poulet” with an occasional goat or water buffalo for variety. The variety is seldom appreciated.
- (c) **Local Pressures**—While it may not be entirely true that the PAVN exerts pressure on the team or its members, a Canadian officer in the North is continually reminded that he is in a Communist state and subject to the whims of any of its officials. Restrictions are placed on individual movements and activities, photography is forbidden, there are no social amenities, one is continually a witness to party propaganda and on all sides can be seen the results of the “enlightenment” during the past few years. The team is subject to subtleties and innuendoes daily which makes the performance of duties difficult and frustrating.

Conclusion:

Canadian military personnel are now completing their seventh year of service with the ICSC in Viet Nam which has once again become an area of concern because of recent events in Laos. That they are carrying out an extremely important duty is only too apparent when one compares the Laotian situation, where the ICSC stands adjourned, to that in Viet Nam where the Commission is still active. Whilst the Commission appears to be a slow moving and rather powerless body, the mere fact of its presence appears to have prevented a recurrence of the 1946-54 hostilities.

Nothing within the duties of a team officer can be even remotely compared to normal military duties or training. The posting is however, an interesting and educational experience in minor diplomatic tasks as well as an important one in the preservation of peace in South East Asia.



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Congo Capers

(The following are extracts from a diary of Captain JJB Pariseau who has recently returned to 2 PPCLI from UN duties in the Congo. He was serving with 2 PPCLI when posted to 57 Canadian Signals Squadron for duty in the Congo.)

- 30 Jun 60 —Camp Borden: Informed by the adjutant RCS of I that I am on the standby list for overseas duty. Wonder if it will be the Middle East or Indo-China. Must get a few tips from Chuck Goodman and Brian Munroe.
- 21 Jul —Not surprised to hear about the United Nations' Decision to send troops to the Congo after all the trouble there! I've got a strong hunch
- 25 Jul —First Cholera shot.
- 31 Jul —It's now official. The CONGO. More shots and a quick trip to Edmonton to clear from 2 PPCLI and say au revoir to my family.
- 03 Aug —Kingston: 57 Canadian Signal Squadron. Met Ivan Burch and Don Kidd who have just arrived from Edmonton. More shots, issued tropical kit, weapon training and indoctrination. Met Tony Cosgrave, PRO at Kingston and Mike Jackson, PRO for the Sqn. Both are former Patricia officers.
- 10 Aug —Leave for the Congo from Trenton on RCAF North Star.
- 11 Aug —Gander International Airport: Huge and modern—but what bleak country. The Azores—Lajes airport—used by the US as a MATS base. Lovely country—resembles the Rhine with its terraced vineyards and Florence with its quaint houses.
- 12 Aug —What a trip—three hours flying—Refuel at Dakar in the Senegal and at Aura in Ghana before finally landing at Leopoldville. A few bullet scars in the airport terminal building—a few Ghanaian and Swedish troops guarding the airport and patrolling the deserted street.
- 14 Aug —We are quartered in a former boarding school—modern and quite comfortable. There should be lots of room for the 150 troops yet to come. When coming out of church this morning, I had my first run-in with Congolese soldiers who were intent on arresting five Belgians who were returning to Belgium. The Congolese were well turned out and treated me with respect.
- 21 Aug —Leave for Stanleyville with three signalmen as advance party for establishing a link between the Ethiopian Brigade HQ

there and UN HQ in Leopoldville. Mode of travel in a Persian Airlines DC4 with 24 Russians classified as medical personnel.

Upon landing at Stanleyville airport we are detained under armed guard for about four hours and accused of being Belgian para-commandos. Finally liberated by the Provincial President, Mr. Finant, after the personal intervention of the Ethiopian Brigade Commander.

- 22 Aug — Stanleyville's native population is about 130,000 made up of six different tribes. The Lokeles live in dugouts anchored on the Congo River. The hotel which has been converted into UN HQ and where we are quartered is called "The WAGENIA" from a tribe of fishermen that live off the fish of the Congo River.
- 27 Aug — Big day in Stanleyville—50,000 Congolese gathered at the airport to welcome Lumumba on a visit to Leopoldville. A US Globemaster brought in four Canadian signalmen and a 2½ ton truck mounted with an ANC/RC26 wireless set. A second Globemaster brought in two other Canadian signalmen and a trailer with two generators. We might have established communications then and there had we not been taken away to Camp Ketele prison during a surprise raid on UN HQ. I feel especially sorry for the US aircrew who were badly beaten by the frenzied mob for no reason at all.
- 01 Sep — Another wedding anniversary away from home. First outstation to establish communications with Leopoldville. A little shaky yet as the air is loaded and we must experiment with different frequencies to pick out the best one. It will be more interesting and much easier when we can shift over to teletype from key.
- 15 Sep — First fall social function in Stanleyville—birthday party for Sigmn Beggs. Our guests included Ethiopian Bde HQ personnel, UN heads of services and members of the Consular Corps. While shopping for the party, I noticed how the warehouse shelves are getting bare. There have been no imports since 1 Jul.
- 19 Sep — Gen Van Horn visited Stanleyville. Met the Congolese officers at an evening reception following the inspection. They appear obsessed with the idea of becoming parachutists—as if to prove to themselves and the rest of the world that they do not lack courage. They appear to possess a very limited knowledge of military affairs generally.
- 27 Sep — Continuous wrangling goes on at Camp Ketele and the troops meeting against their officers quite regularly. The Gendarmerie are used indiscriminately by the politicians as a political police; they are ruthless and arrest all known anti-Lumumba politicians or Army officers. Had a visit from

Peter Worthington former Patricia officer and presently a reporter for the Toronto Telegram. It's good to hear late news from home.

- 15 Oct —Our second monthly get-together—bigger and better than the first. Have been operating on teletype for a couple of weeks now and all is well.
- 21 Oct —Return to Leopoldville on courier duty.
- 24 Oct —Fly to Kamina and meet Captain Commandant Gilbert Fraiture of the Belgian Army. He is well known to 2 PPCLI officers who were in Germany. He remembers them all and sends greetings.
- 29 Oct —Return to Stanleyville with mail and fresh supplies. The heat and humidity is quite noticeable after the dry and cooler air of Kamina. Stanleyville is astride the equator and in the middle of the jungle, whereas Kamina is about 800 miles SOUTH and surrounded by the more barren land that one would expect in the mining province of Katanga.
- 03 Nov —Another birthday away from home. Attended a parade by the Ethiopians yesterday in honour of the 30th anni-



Capt. Pariseau and Major Assefa, Brigade Major of the Ethiopian Brigade stationed in Stanleyville, admire a souvenir plaque presented to Capt Pariseau on his departure from Stanleyville.

versary of Haile Sellassie's Coronation. British style drill—well done. Music provided by a Congolese Army Band—excellent.

15 Nov —Visit by our new commander—Col Paul Smith of Edmonton, accompanied by Major John Connell (formerly 3 PPCLI) and others. I last saw Col Smith at Cold Lake during Exercise SNOW CHINTHE 1 in Feb 60.

01 Dec —Return to Leopoldville on rotation. Arrive amongst a jovial group despite the tedious work of signals HQ and the heavy commitment of the unit to install an automatic switchboard in the sprawling UN HQ building. The Officers' Mess still bears the scars from 37mm shells fired by the Congolese Army against the Ghanaian Embassy during the "Welbeck Affair."

It's sure good to taste food cooked by Canadians even though they are Army cooks. Must make it a point to go for a swim everyday at the lovely pool just across from my quarters.

07 Dec —Must get a choir together for Xmas which will soon be here. Heard I'm leaving for home in mid-Jan. Happy Day!

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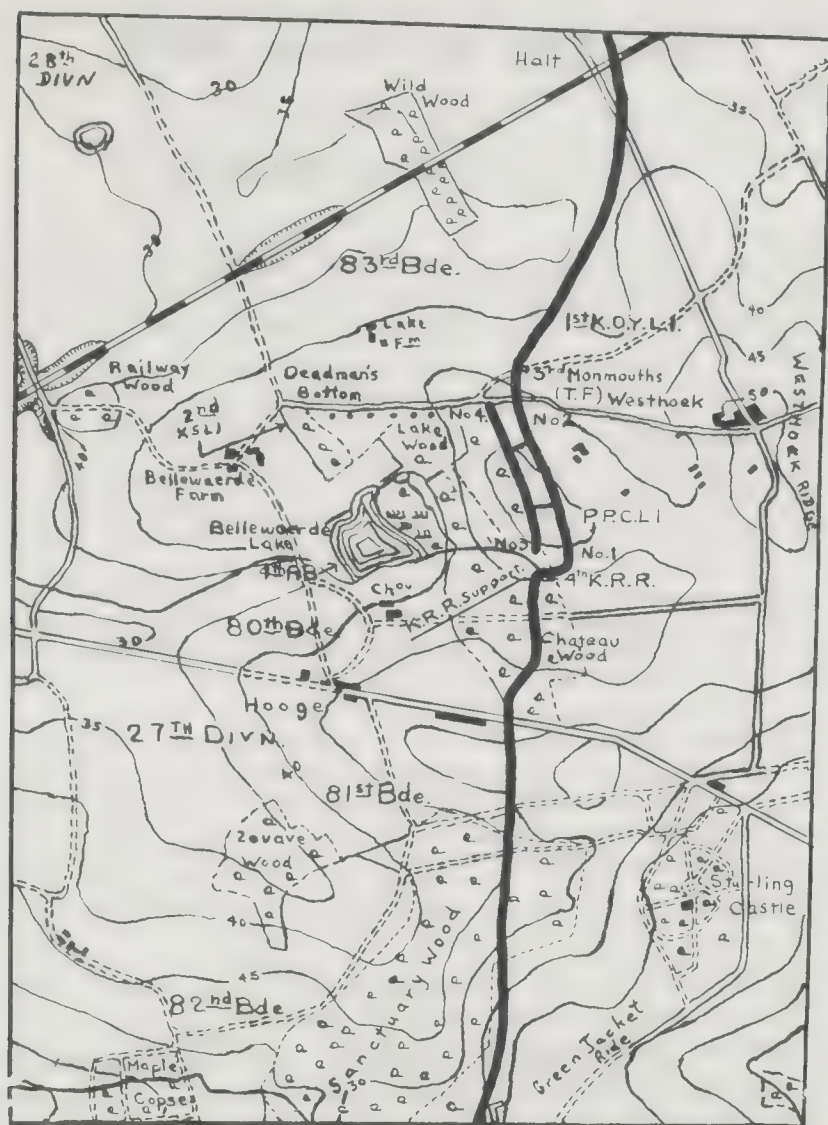
By

Lt Col HW Niven, DSO, MC (Ret)

(The author of this article Lt Col Niven, DSO, MC (Ret) was the Adjutant at the time this action took place. He was awarded a Military Cross for his gallant, cool and conspicuous actions on this day. These are his impressions as he recalls them.)

The Regiment was relieved in POLYGON WOOD on the evening of the 4th of May by the Shropshires after having spent twelve days under constant shelling which on at least two occasions developed into the severest bombardment. During this period we had lost one quarter of our strength, conducted a difficult withdrawal and had helped to establish a new line of defence. On the 4th of May alone we suffered 122 casualties from an all day bombardment. On the 5th of May Lt Col Buller was struck by a shell splinter and was evacuated with a wound that cost him the sight of one of his eyes. Fortunately, Hammie Gault had rejoined the Regiment on the 3rd of May and was available to command. On the evening of the 6th of May we relieved the Shropshires on BELLEWAERDE RIDGE. Our strength at this time was 14 officers and less than 600 men. The officers were all junior subalterns except Major Gault, Capt Agar Adamson, Capt HS Hill and Capt HS Dennison.

I do not feel that BELLEWAERDE RIDGE was our position on the 8th of May. There may have been a ridge somewhere but I don't recall seeing it. During the fighting on the 8th I could clearly distinguish Germans forming up behind a hedge about three hundred yards from our position on higher ground. The trenches we occupied could not really be called trenches; they were in fact sandy ditches about three feet deep. The Shropshires had done their best to strengthen the fire trenches and had dug the beginning of a communication trench between the front and support lines. In any event the higher ground on the enemy's left commanded it and it was of little use in daylight action. The two lines of firing trenches were inadequate and poorly sited. The forward line consisted of two unconnected trenches lying in a very exposed position, more or less followed a track from HOOGE and was lined by large, tall trees (by noon of the 8th not a vestige of a tree could be seen). Two companies held the forward line, number 3 being on the right with No. 4 on the left. The German artillery fire was heavy though not as bad as on the 4th of May. The forward line was accurately and persistently shelled all through May 7. During the night 7-8 May we carried out in inter-company relief with Number 1 Company (right) and Number 2 Company (left) going forward and Number 3 Company (right) and Number 4 Company (left) dropping back into the support trenches. Shortly after the relief had taken place Hammie Gault and I visited the front and support



SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES.

(BELLEWAERDE RIDGE)

27TH DIVISIONAL FRONT

April-May 1915.

Contour Interval 5 Metres

lines and satisfied that things were in hand retired for the night behind a big tree that was situated in a hollow.

About 0600 hours on the 8th of May we were awakened by heavy shell and rifle fire. We immediately rushed up a track to see what was going on. The troops were "standing to" in readiness for an assault on the position. We proceeded forward to No. 1 Company which was under command of Capt HS Dennison. Three machine guns were in position and under command of Lt Van den Berg and Cpl McKenzie. Capt Agar Adamson was in command of No. 2 Company on the left.

At about 0700 hours the heavier guns joined in and BELLEWAERDE RIDGE seemed alive with the flashing and crashing of bursting shells. In the lulls of gunfire, the rifle and machine gun fire on the position was intense and caused heavy casualties. About 0800 or 0900 hours Germans could be seen about three hundred yards to our front and some were seen advancing to the left of our position. I heard Agar Adamson had been hit and Hammie Gault was badly hit and barely semi-conscious for the rest of the day. I attended to him frequently and got him propped up against a dead soldier so he was lengthwise in the trench. In the afternoon after a heavy attack by infantry, Hammie whispered to me, "Next time they come on, stand me up, face me the right way, and give me my revolver."

Sometime during the morning RSM Fraser was shot through the head. He seized the colour, jumped out of the trench waving it aloft and shouted insults at the enemy. The colour was hit with bullets and even the pike was pierced by them. I jumped out, dragged him back into the



Frezenberg — May 8, 1915

trench and gave him three pills that put him to sleep. I then folded up the colour and put it into its water-proof casing.

Several messages were received from Brigade Headquarters telling us to withdraw as they could not give us any support. I advised them that we had too many wounded and there was no way of evacuating them.

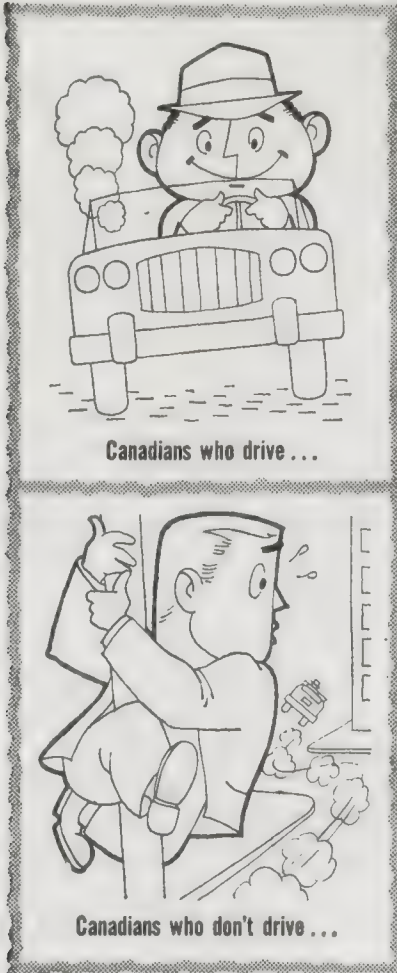
About 1500 hours, a runner reached me, with a message to go to a telephone at the other side of the lake to speak to the Brigadier. The route back to the lake was very exposed, the first six hundred yards being over open ground. By running and dodging I made it to the telephone situated at the Headquarters of the Rifle Brigade and spoke to the Brigadier. I advised him again that because we had so many wounded personnel it was impossible to withdraw but that if he would send a couple of companies and sufficient stretcher bearers after dark we could all get out. The Commanding Officer of the Rifle Brigade insisted that I take two of his men as escort back to our position. I protested that it would attract fire but was overruled. Both riflemen were killed on the way back and I sent their identity discs back three days later; they could not run as fast as I could.

Early in the day, I saw that our supply of .303 ammunition was going to run out with little if any possibility of any re-supply. I ordered everyone to collect bandoliers and all ammunition from the dead. Here I would like to pay tribute to Pioneer Sergeant Dean T, who collected boxes of .303 ammunition from our left, hoisted them on his shoulders and marched bravely across to our lines. He did this many times and although exposed to heavy fire he was never hit.

Our most wonderful man on this day was Corporal Christie of the scout section. Prior to enlistment Christie was a bear hunter in the Yukon. He was a deadly shot up to two hundred yards, never wasting a shot. During World War I he killed hundreds of the enemy. On this day he lay full length in front of our trenches firing steadily and his quota was very high. Even I got a good many at a hundred yards as it was nearly impossible to miss.

I considered there were three main attacks in force during the day, each being preceded by heavy shelling. The rifle fire from our trenches during these attacks was devastating and the rifles sounded like machine guns. It seemed to me there were mounds of enemy dead right up to our front line. None got into our trenches that I saw and it was only after No. 1 Company withdrew that some did filter in. Our number of effectives had diminished rapidly.

About 1600 hours the 28th Division began a counter-attack in force and some lost ground was retaken. About 1700 hours the bombardment on BELLEWAERDE RIDGE died away as the Germans concentrated their fire on the counter-attack force. When night fell we commenced burying our dead and evacuating the wounded. About 2330 hours the 3rd KRR arrived to take over the trenches and shortly after that I moved out with three other officers and 150 men to take up a position in Ypres.



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Kapyong

By

Major GE Henderson, CD

(Major Henderson was the Battle 2IC of 2 PPCLI during most of the Battalion's tour in Korea.)

By the end of Mar, 1951, the 27th Commonwealth Brigade (which 2 PPCLI had joined in Feb) had reached the head of the Chojong Valley and then began to advance up the valley of the Kapyong. The advance, however, had not proceeded unhindered. The North Koreans and Chinese had forced 9th Corps, of which 27 Brigade was a part, to fight for all the ground it had taken and it was apparent by the middle of Apr, that the Communists were planning a counter-offensive.

On the night of 22 - 23 Apr, Chinese and North Korean forces struck in the western and west-central sectors of the UN lines. While the withdrawal of the 1st and 9th US Corps was ordered, 27th Commonwealth Brigade, in Corps reserve, was moved to establish a defensive position to cover the withdrawal of the 6th ROK (Republic of Korea) Division through the Kapyong valley.

The Kapyong valley, in the last few miles of its length before it joins the larger Pukhan valley, is flanked on both sides by high ridges and steep escarpments. To the west, the extreme eastern fringe of the mountain range, which stretches one hundred miles up across the 38th parallel, dominates the valley with the high ground of Hill 677. To the east the land is less elevated but the valley is commanded by the narrow ridge of Hill 504, some 500 metres high. These two hills, 677 and 504, were designated as the blocking positions of the 2 PPCLI and the 3rd Bn RAR (Royal Australian Regiment) respectively. In reserve to the rear was the 1st Middlesex Regiment with the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers as newly-arrived reinforcements in Brigade HQ area.

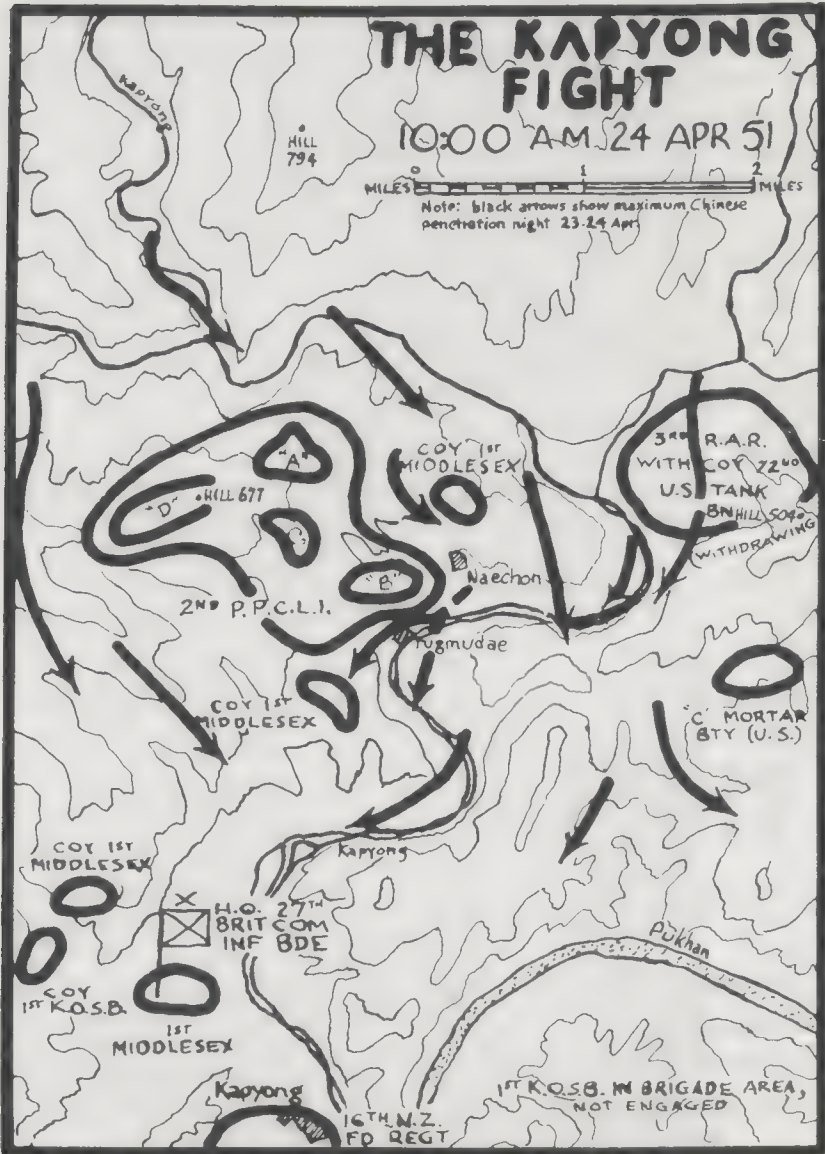
2 PPCLI moved in to occupy Hill 677 on the 23rd of Apr. The Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel JR Stone, DSO, MC, placed three

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of his companies in a triangular formation on the high features of the hill with B Company occupying the lower ground to the southeast between the hill and the river on the afternoon of 24th of Apr. Until then this position had been occupied by the Anti-Tank Platoon (named Constant's Force after the Platoon Commander) which had originally been detailed by the Commanding Officer to defend the "Pimple," a feature southwest of D Company's locality. On B Company's arrival Constant's Force moved to give depth to B Company's position and added protection to Battalion Headquarters. A Company occupied the northernmost corner of the triangle covering the northern and north-eastern approaches to the valley, and with a view across the river to Hill 504. D Company occupied the western side of the hill whilst C Company held the south-easterly corner of the triangle.

During the last hours of light on 23rd Apr the Patricias, commenced to dig-in. As the work continued through the night, the retreating ROK forces, in numerous groups up to company (and in one instance battalion size) moved through the Battalion's position. Late in the evening of the same day, leading elements of the 118th Chinese Division, who had followed closely on the heels of the retreating Koreans, reached the northern outposts of Hill 504. Though the Australians were forced to defend their position constantly throughout the night, no attack was made on the Canadian defences.

By the 24th Apr the attacking Chinese represented two full brigades and the defensive position on Hill 504 had become untenable. Despite the addition of American armoured re-enforcements, the Australians were

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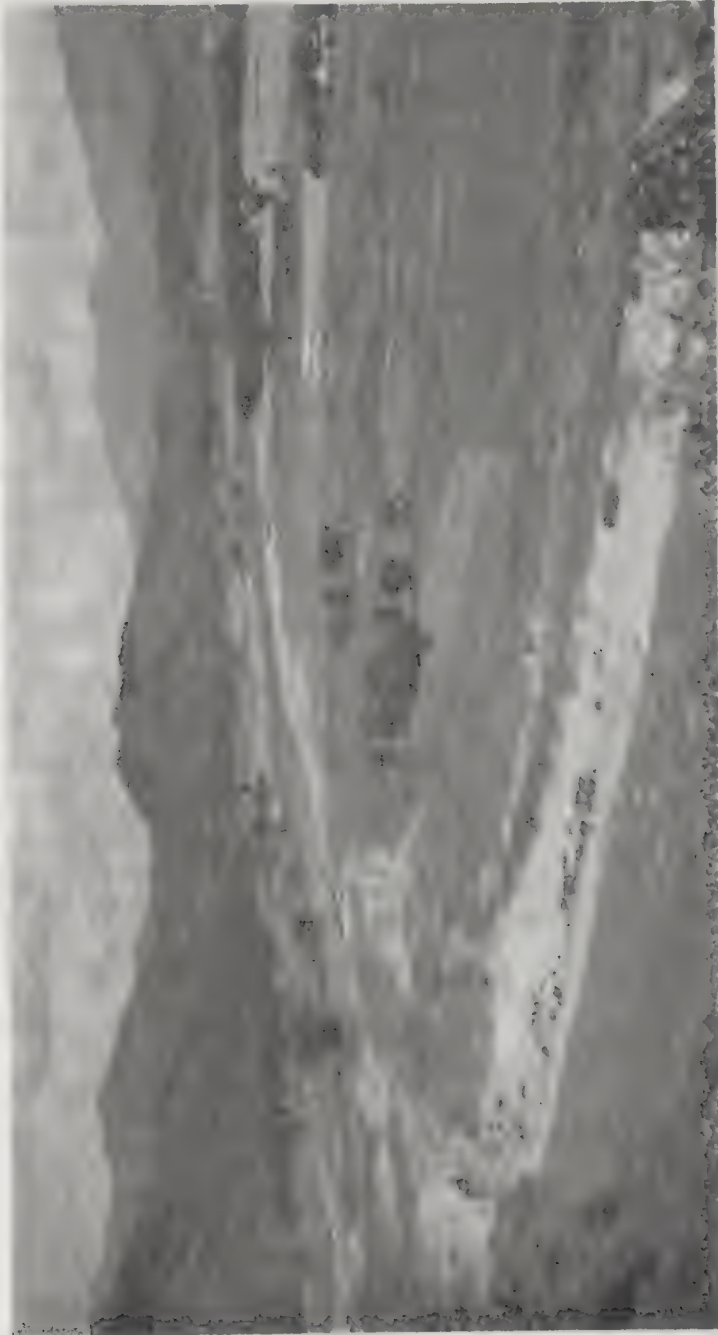
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Looking north-east up the Kapyong River towards the position (hill at extreme left) held by "B" Company, 2nd PPCLI during the period 24-26 April 1951. On the far bank are the villages of Tugmadae (left) and Naechon (centre). It was from the direction of the latter that the Chinese attacked "B" Company on the evening of the 24th.

gradually forced to give ground and by noon, after sixteen hours of fighting, they received the order to withdraw. During the afternoon of the 24th they fought a successful rearguard action with tanks and artillery and reached their new position in the evening. 2 PPCLI now stood alone guarding the vital blocking position in the Kapyong valley.

Early in the morning of 24 of Apr the Patricias were in contact with the enemy. A Chinese officer and two men audaciously set up a machine gun in an open paddy about 600 yards to the southeast of Constant's Force. Their initial activity was allowed to proceed unmolested as they were thought to be ROK soldiers who were still about in some profusion at the time. When they brought fire to bear on the position occupied by Constant's Force, retaliation was swift. The enemy officer and one machine gunner were killed and the gun damaged by the first few bursts from our Bren guns. The remaining member of the crew took to his heels and sought refuge in a thatched house in the valley. He died inside the house which was set on fire by tracer bullets. The gun was later captured.

During the afternoon of the 24th Apr, enemy movement to the south-east was reported by B Company. The Chinese appeared to be massing in the vicinity of the village of Naechon, preparatory to launching a large scale attack. Final completion of the position was effected by nightfall and, shortly thereafter, enemy mortar bombs began to fall on the B Company position.

The mortaring, which began shortly before 2200 hours, was interspersed with fire from three enemy medium machine guns located approximately a mile east of 6 Platoon. The bombardment was clearly the prelude to an infantry attack with the machine guns firing tracer for direction. The Company Commander, Major V Lilley, kept his company 60 mm and the battalion 81 mm mortars firing DF tasks on the likely enemy approaches.' Not long after 2200 hours, approximately two hundred Chinese troops after a flourish of bugle calls, made the anticipated left flanking and frontal assaults on the 6 Platoon position. The platoon held off the attackers with small arms fire and grenades while constant mortar and MMG fire caused the enemy to disperse. The Chinese

1. The description of B Company's action is based on notes compiled by Major V Lilley shortly after the Battle of Kapyong. These notes are unpublished.

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were forced back to the valley where they were further harassed by artillery fire.²

The enemy's repulse was soon followed by a renewed attack on 6 Platoon's position. The reinforced Chinese again attacked from the front and the left in continuous waves. Repeated DF bombardments called down by Major Lilley successfully prevented the enemy from orderly regrouping prior to each attack, but the weight of the enemy's numbers was such that 7 section followed by 9 section and Platoon Headquarters were overrun. As the hordes of Chinese advanced, Patricia small arms fire gave way to savage hand to hand fighting. "In one instance," wrote Lt Col Stone after the attack, "a Chinaman and a Canadian soldier died in deadly embrace; the Canadian's bayonet being through the Chinaman, while the Canadian had been attacked from behind and killed with a grenade."³

As the Chinese continued to swarm in ever increasing numbers on 6 Platoon's position, the Platoon Commander, Lt H Ross, requested permission to withdraw as small arms ammunition had run dangerously low. Major Lilley ordered him to hold his position as long as possible and sought to send up reserves of ammunition. This ammunition did not arrive in time and by 0045 hours on the 25th Apr, as 6 Platoon could no longer hold their position, Lt Ross ordered a withdrawal. With their troops occupying the 6 Platoon hill the Chinese formed up in the valley to pursue the attack. Shortly after 0100 hours some 300-500 Chinese attempted an attack through and around B Company's right flank towards the Battalion Command Post and the 81 mm mortar position. It was successfully beaten off by artillery fire, with the 81 mm mortars (firing at minimum range) and with the half-track-mounted 50 mm and 30 mm machine guns of the mortar crews. The Chinese had to content themselves with mortaring the position, while their forces on the 6 Platoon's hill attempted to take 5 Platoon and Company Headquarters. Both of these thrusts were broken up by fire from the 60 mm mortars and by machine gun and small arms fire.

By 0315 hours the enemy, thoroughly discouraged, ceased trying to attack in numbers. Any attempt to form up was met with concentrations

2. *Ibid.*

3. From notes compiled by Lt Col JR Stone shortly after the Battle of Kapyong. These notes are unpublished.

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of artillery and mortar fire. The full weight of fire from two regiments of artillery an hour earlier, smothered completely an attempt by 300 Chinese to regroup on the left flank of B Company Headquarters.⁴

In the following two hours the enemy attempted to take the Company position by infiltrating in small numbers. None of these attempts proved successful, however, and harassing fire from one "25 pounder" prevented the Chinese from fulfilling their intention of digging-in on the 6 Platoon's hill. By 0600 hours the enemy was not to be seen and shortly thereafter, a reconnaissance patrol sent to the 6 Platoon feature reported the Chinese to be withdrawing to the north. There were 140 enemy dead lying about, and only four men of B Company had been killed. The Company position remained secure.⁵

If D Company, on the Battalion's west flank, felt at all envious listening to the fire-fight in B Company's area they did not remain so for long. As Colonel Stone observed "... it was apparent that the east flank attack, concentrated as it was, was only diversionary".⁶ D Company on the west suddenly came under great pressure.

To adequately defend the approaches to the feature, the Company Commander, Captain JGW Mills⁷, found it necessary to take up a position along the ridge in a more or less elongated Z formation.⁸ 11 Platoon, the company mortar position and one MMG were on the right flank, 12 Platoon, Company Headquarters and the other MMG were centrally located while 10 Platoon, on higher ground, defended the left flank. As 10 Platoon was separated from the rest of the company by a small saddle, the central MMG and one section of 12 Platoon had been sited so as to

4. Major Lilley's notes.

5. Actual figures reported by Major Lilley in his notes after the attack:

(1) Estimated enemy strength.....	1000
Enemy killed by actual count.....	143
Estimated enemy wounded.....	180
(2) B Company strength.....	110
B Company wounded.....	11
B Company killed.....	4

6. Lt Col Stone's notes.

7. Now Major JGW Mills, MC

8. The description of the D Company position and the action that took place is based on notes compiled by Capt JGW Mills shortly after the Battle of Kapyong. These notes are unpublished.

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cover this gap. In addition, it commanded another saddle farther to the west. This latter ground appeared to be an obvious approach and was designated as DF task "Fox III".

Shortly after midnight, 10 Platoon spotted the enemy in area of "Fox III" grouping for an assault on their position and opened with LMG fire. The Platoon Commander, Lt Levy,⁹ requested the MMG in Platoon position to supply additional support. Informed of the enemy's location, the Company Commander immediately called down the fire task on the saddle.

The MMG fire proved tremendously effective, being fired with such deadly accuracy that it completely disrupted the enemy attack on 10 Platoon. The Chinese, therefore, directed their next assault past 10 Platoon, across the connecting saddle, and by sheer weight of numbers overran the MMG and its supporting section from 12 Platoon. The MMG crew continued firing into the waves of oncoming Chinese until the section position was completely overrun. Four men from this section plus two Koreans managed to make their way over to 10 Platoon where they reported that the two machine gunners had died at their post. Accurate LMG fire from 10 Platoon rendered the captured MMG useless.

Seeking to maintain the momentum of their attack the enemy pressed on, under covering mortar and machine-gun fire, towards the remaining 12 Platoon position and continued to build up strength on all sides of the company. As these build-ups increased, the Company Commander called down artillery and mortar concentrations in order to disrupt the enemy's attempts to organize a concerted attack. Initially all platoons were able to hold off the Chinese efforts to close by the extensive use of grenades. However, enemy pressure began to tell and the grenades ran short. Enemy mortar fire pounded continuously at the platoon positions and soon destroyed the LMG position on 11 Platoon's extreme right flank.

By now the Chinese had isolated 10 Platoon from the rest of the Company, had gained control of the connecting saddle and had completely surrounded 11 and 12 Platoons plus Company Headquarters. The situation became desperate and at approximately 0300 hours, when Sgt Holligan,¹⁰ Platoon Commander of 12 Platoon, reported to the Company Commander

9. Now Major Levy

10. Now Staff Sergeant Holligan

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that his position had been overrun, the handwriting appeared to be on the wall. Not to be outdone Capt Mills quickly warned company personnel to remain in their trenches and called down all supporting artillery and mortar fire on his own position. After some two hours of bombardment the artillery and mortar fire finally drove the determined but unprotected enemy off the ridge and back down the slopes. Here they regrouped and, taking up positions some 400 yards distant, continued to harass the company with sporadic small arms fire, keeping 10 Platoon virtually pinned to the ground with close-in sniper action. Enemy bugles and whistles sounded periodically from their positions for the rest of the night and throughout the next day, but the Chinese made no effort to mount another attack.

When the pressure eased off, D Company had a breather in which to take stock of the situation. The count of casualties proved to be seven killed, five wounded, and none missing,¹¹ a remarkably low casualty rate considering the enemy numbers and the fierce close quarter fighting. As for enemy casualties, it was practically impossible to determine them, as the Chinese had carried off the great majority of their dead and wounded.

From C Company came a platoon of re-enforcements under Lt Whitaker which, strengthened by a section from 12 Platoon, moved into position to recapture, at the cost of three casualties, the MMG which had been left by the enemy on an exposed ridge. As the enemy action was now almost entirely restricted to sniping, the company's situation appeared relatively secure and was made even more so by the arrival of a supply of ammunition and Lt AH Constant's¹² platoon from Battalion Headquarters.

With great determination D Company had held its position against tremendous odds and had inflicted heavy casualties on the persistent and seemingly numberless enemy. When the situation was at its grimmest and the trenches appeared to be overrun, the Company Commander saved the day by his courageous decision to bring down artillery and mortar fire on his own position. Concerning the effectiveness of this decision

11. Captain Mills' notes

12. Now Major Constant

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Captain Mills later remarked, "The reason we were able to hold our hill was the support we received from the artillery and mortars."

In the remaining hours of darkness the enemy continued to mount strong probing attacks on the battalion's position, searching in vain for a weak point. None was to be found. "Not one inch of the battalion area was given to the enemy."¹³

Even before first light came on the 25th, it was all too obvious that the 2 PPCLI stood alone completely surrounded by the enemy who had sealed off the only road back to Brigade. With this normal channel of communication and supply no longer available, and with the Battalion dangerously short of ammunition, water and rations, Lt Col Stone, at approximately 0300 hours, sent an urgent request to Brigade for an emergency airdrop.

The Battalion's morale, at a high level throughout the action, rose still higher when, at 1100 hours, the requested airdrop was made by three American "flying boxcars." Unfortunately, however, the necessary British pattern ammunition had not been included in the drop. This might have proved to be a serious omission but for the fact that the 1st Middlesex Regiment, in reserve to the south of the Battalion, had spent the morning clearing the enemy forces blocking the supply road. By 1400 hours the all important link to Brigade was re-opened so that additional supplies were trucked into the Patricia's lines.

The Battalion was now prepared to duplicate its feat of the previous night, if need be, but no further Chinese attacks were forthcoming. The Patricia position had proved to be a formidable fortress position and the Chinese having found it impossible to dislodge the defenders had no intention of trying again. Their forces, at least two Regiments strong, had suffered hundreds of casualties, a high price to pay for the minor casualties inflicted on the Canadians.¹⁴

Many may wonder why the Chinese suffered so many casualties and 2 PPCLI so few. One reason was that the Chinese telegraphed the direction and timing of their attacks by using MMG tracer ammunition

13. Lt Col Stone's notes

14. 10 killed, 23 wounded, none missing

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for direction, and sounding bugles as signals to form up on their start line and for their assault. This gave Company and Platoon Commanders time to bring down accurate artillery, mortar and machine gun fire on them.

The second reason was that before attacking the Chinese did not accurately locate our defensive positions by patrolling or give accurate artillery and mortar supporting fire to their attacking troops. The steep gradients to our positions forced the Chinese to use a monkey-run attitude in their final assault. Although rifle fire in the darkness was not too effective at such small targets, grenades trundled down the hills had a devastating effect. When ammunition was low, rocket launchers were used in a deadly anti-personnel role. The Chinese appeared to be well-trained and disciplined but appeared to lack initiative. Only on orders would their squads fire their weapons or throw grenades. Their consistent attacks en masse on obvious approaches in an attempt to overwhelm our positions by sheer weight of numbers presented ideal targets for our artillery and mortars.

During the early hours of the evening of the 25th, their task carried out to the letter, 2 PPCLI handed over their position, still surrounded by mounds of enemy dead, to an American unit.

In recognition of their heroic stand, which prevented the Chinese from cutting off and annihilating the withdrawing American and Korean forces, 2 PPCLI was awarded the United States Presidential Citation, the only Canadian unit ever to be so honored. While the text of the Citation pays extensive tribute to the fighting qualities of the Patricias, perhaps the compliment the Battalion appreciated the most was the one paid to it by its own Commanding Officer, Lt Col JR Stone.

"In the annals of history of the Korean War, it will be said that the 2nd Bn PPCLI did not give an inch although attacked by overwhelming numbers with a front crumbling all around them. Cut off and with everything else pulling back, the 2nd Bn PPCLI was the only battalion holding on the 8th Army front. By their determination, steadfastness and courage above the normal devotion to duty, precious time was saved and an orderly withdrawal of 9 Corps forces was possible."¹⁵

15. Lt Col Stone's notes

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Customs of the Service

By

Lt DI ROSS

It is relatively easy to interest Service personnel in matters directly connected with their everyday duties but there are certain functions, such as saluting, ceremonial guards, matters of dress and other traditional activities, which inspire less enthusiasm amongst both officers and men. A knowledge of the origin and meaning of these customs will, however, make them more significant and will remove antipathy towards them.

The titles used for military ranks sometimes seem puzzling. Why, for instance should a Lieutenant-General be senior to a Major-General, whereas a Lieutenant is junior to a Major? The explanation of this is that Major-Generals were once referred to as Sergeant-Major-Generals but, with the passage of time, the title became abbreviated to Major-General.

The word "Lance" as used in Lance-Corporal or Lance-Sergeant means lance in the literal sense. At one time mounted men were considered superior to those on foot. If a mounted man-at-arms became unhorsed in battle he continued to fight on foot but the lance he carried indicated his former rank and gave him a certain prestige.

The rank Bombardier has its origin in the man who looked after the "bombard" or mortar.

Much of our military vocabulary has its origin in languages other than English. Consider the following terms, for example:

- Bugle - - - This was originally a French word meaning "wild ox." The bugle horn, as it was first called, thus meant "wild ox horn."
- Cashier - - - From the Dutch "casseeren" meaning "to break."
- Furlough - - This word is also derived from the Dutch language. The Dutch word was "verlof" which meant "for leave." Furlough used to be pronounced to rhyme with "cough."
- Grenade - - Derived from the Spanish word "granada," which means "pomegranate," the original grenades being of that shape.
- Platoon - - - From the Swedish "peleton," which was a unit of forty-eight men.
- Roster - - - Is probably from the Dutch "roaster," meaning "grid-iron." The original lists were drawn up on paper lined like a gridiron.

Trail Arms - This command was originally "trayle your pikes." The soldier would seize his pike by the head and allow the long shaft to trail behind him.

The ceremony of Tattoo had its origin in the Low Countries during the late 1600's. The name probably comes from the Dutch expression "Doe den tap toe" which means "Turn off the taps." At approximately 9:30 each evening an officer, a sergeant, and a drummer from a British unit stationed in the area would assemble at the end of a village. On a signal from the officer the drummer would commence beating and the three would march through the main streets. When the tavern-keeper heard the sound of the drum they would remark, "Doe den tap toe" and turn off their taps. The officer and sergeant would check all the inns and taverns to ensure no soldiers remained in them and, when satisfied, would return to their quarters.

The custom of beating "Taptoe" or "Tattoo," as it came to be called, soon became a general practise throughout the British Army. In the course of time a flute player joined the drummer and short tunes were played; then whole corps of drums, flutes or pipes, and eventually bands played music for the entertainment of the garrisons.

The modern Tattoo ceremony has its origin in the display given at the Royal Pavilion, Aldershot, in 1894 in honour of a visit by Queen Victoria. During the evening ceremonies groups of regimental bands, drums and pipes, each group playing its own regimental tunes, converged in rotation from north, south, east and west on to a central point where they massed

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and played a programme of music for an hour. Following this the "Last Post" was played on the massed bugles and the parade dispersed. This Tattoo was regarded as a great success and was repeated in subsequent years. It is now an established ceremony throughout the British and Commonwealth Armies.

The tradition of "spit and polish" probably commenced when warriors began to demand shining armour. Armour eventually went out of vogue but the spit and polish stayed. Some of the old recipes for raising a shine are still known to us. In the 15th century, for example, the knight's followers cleaned his armour with a mixture of pumice powder and olive oil. Chain mail was cleaned in a special barrel mounted on an axle and revolved by a handle. Swords and bayonets were cleaned with brick dust.

When buttons first came into use they did not have to be polished but were cleaned with a mixture of pumice powder and whitening. As the material used in the manufacture of buttons changed so did the methods of cleaning and chemical cleaners made their appearance.

In the 17th and 18th centuries soldiers tarred their leather equipment to render it waterproof. In a hot climate this presented problems as the tar had a tendency to run as the temperature rose. Later, pipe-clay was used to whiten equipment and breeches. The pipe-clay did not stick well and required several coats to do the job that one coat of blanco would do.

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As recently as seventy years ago troops used blacking, made of oil, vitrol of molasses, and carbon black to polish foot-wear and harnesses. Wax polish was then introduced and blacking became a thing of the past.

One custom which, fortunately, is no longer present in the Army is that of duelling. In the 18th and 19th centuries duelling was an accepted method of settling disputes between members of the British upper class. It is not surprising, therefore, that British officers, who came for the most part from this class, regarding duelling as part of their way of life. The practise was discouraged by most commanding officers, including Wellington. After his retirement from the Army, however, when Wellington was Prime Minister, he challenged and duelled with Lord Winchelsea who had attacked Wellington's character during a debate in Parliament.

Normally the duel was fought at dawn with matched pistols at a distance of fifteen paces. Seconds and a surgeon were present. If both parties missed on the first shot they were allowed to re-load and fire again. Seconds were considered necessary to ensure the duel had been fair in all respects.

A frequent cause of duelling within the Services was the over-consumption of wines during an evening in the Mess. Insults were quickly thrown, or imagined, and the duelling pistols as quickly sent for. Commanding officers might find themselves challenged by a junior officer over a real or imagined slight and because of the code of honour, could not refuse the challenge. Those who were killed were entered in the records as having died of some disease. The wounded were entered as having injured themselves, usually on horseback.

The question as to whether or not soldiers should be allowed to grow facial hair has long been a subject of controversy. During the 18th century ragged, bristling, walrus-type moustaches were worn by the Hungarian Hussars with the purpose of giving a war-like appearance. When hussars were introduced into the French Army every hussar was obliged to grow a similar moustache. If the result was not considered acceptable, the soldier was obliged to paint a moustache on his face with blacking. When the weather was warm the blacking would dry and tighten up the skin in a painful manner.

British soldiers remained clean-shaven until after the Peninsular War and Waterloo when, probably due to their contact with continental troops, moustaches began to appear. For a time there appeared to be some uncertainty as to the orders governing the growth of facial hair, though the Adjutant-General went on record in 1828 as stating that he thought the practise un-English and a hindrance to recruiting. In 1830, however, an order was issued forbidding the growth of moustachios except by Household Cavalry and Hussars. Some debate on the subject continued until the Crimean War in 1854 when the wearing of moustaches became optional.

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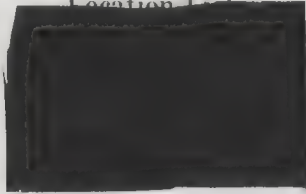
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ZM 1134	Lt Col SC Waters	CAS(W) Quantico, Virginia
ZM 2480	Lt Col EJ Williams, CD	AHQ (DSO&P)
ZB 574	Lt Col HF Wood, CD	AHQ GS Br (D Hist)
ZP 1463	Major KJ Arril, CD	HQ West Comd
ZK 232	Major LW Basham	HQ West Comd
ZL 237	Major GG Brown, CD	C & D Estb CALE
ZM 4121	Major OR Browne, CD	C & D Estb CALE
ZH 4139	Major AH Constant, CD	2 PPCLI
ZM 198	Major REM Cross, CD	AHQ GS Br (D L/AW)
ZB 2618	Major SL Dymond, CD	AHQ GS Br
ZP 1388	Major MJ Egan, CD	HQ Central Comd
ZP 1391	Major AS Ennis-Smith, CD	MCCD Indo-China
ZB 3474	Major RJ Frost	1 PPCLI
ZP 1546	Major N Featherstone, CD	HQ BC Area Victoria
ZM 3234	Major GM Findlay, CD	AHQ (DSP&P)
ZM 801	Major RH Graham, CD	UNTSO Palestine
ZD 761	Major GA Gunton, CD	CAS(W) Fort Bragg, Va.
ZP 670	Major WE Hall, CD	2 PPCLI
ZK 824	Major AGW Harbord-Harbord, CD	1 PPCLI
ZM 4395	Major DR Harrison	AHQ GS Br
ZL 400	Major JL Hart, ED, CD	HQ Sask Area
ZL 1856	Major GE Henderson, CD	2 PPCLI
ZG 165	Major CO Huggard, CD	HQ Calg Garrison
ZM 1094	Major DOR Kearns, CD	PPCLI Depot
ZM 222	Major RJ Kerfoot, CD	1 PPCLI
ZM 422	Major CA Kemsley, CD	2 PPCLI
ZK 4349	Major MC Levy, CD	1 PPCLI
ZU 1053	Major CV Lilley, MC, CD	HQ BC Area
ZM 826	Major CD McLean, CD	UNTSO Palestine
ZP 1417	Major ED McPhail, CD	HQ West Comd
ZM 207	Major EMK MacGregor, MC, CD	AHQ (CAORE)
ZK 122	Major CEC MacNeill, MBE, ED, CD.....	RCS of I

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ZP 1418	Major RB Mainprize, CD	CO PPCLI Depot
ZF 591	Major JH Meisner, CD	Indo China
ZP 1517	Major AM Mills, CD	HQ West Comd
ZH 4018	Major JGW Mills, MC, CD	2 PPCLI
ZB 1422	Major WH Mitchell, MC, CD	UNMOG SAS List AHQ Pakistan
ZK 810	Major H Moncrief, CD	HQ Ft Churchill
ZP 1824	Major JC Newlands, CD	UNTSO Palestine
ZK 427	Major AMG Potts, CD	HQ 3 CIBC
ZP 1490	Major CM Pyne, CD	HQ Nor Army Gp BPO 40 Germany
ZP 1491	Major PM Pyne, CD	CJATC
ZK 441	Major AV Robbins, CD	RAA Australia
ZH 473	Major ER Sharpe, CD	C & D Estb CALE
ZH 3374	Mayor LA Swick, CD	2 PPCLI
ZL 298	Major PO Stayner, CD	CAP0 5051 Cdn Armed Forces Europe
ZP 1445	Major WHJ Stutt, CD	HQ West Comd
ZM 817	Major WES Sutherland, CD	HQ West Comd
ZK 647	Major EW Thomas, MBE, CD	HQ BC Area Victoria
ZK 4379	Major HDP Tighe, MC, CD	AHQ (DMT-GSO 2)
ZL 849	Major WMW Wilson, CD	1 PPCLI
ZL 4129	Capt GE Anderson	AHQ AG Br
ZK 794	Capt T Berger, CD	HQ Altarea
ZK 4185	Capt JT Braithwaite, CD	11 Pers Depot
ZP 10014	Capt EI Borkofsky, CD	HQ 1 CIBC
ZL 3984	Capt AP Bull, CD	AHQ GS (DCD)
ZH 9923	Capt AG Caesar, CD	2 PPCLI
ZM 5602	Capt RW Cavett, CD	C & D Estb CALE (RMC of S)
ZH 9591	Capt W Craig	UNEF Egypt
ZL 4053	Capt W Davis, CD	RCSME
ZL 9559	Capt W Dechant	HQ Sask Area
ZH 5774	Capt DC Denison, CD	HQ West Ont Area
ZB 10059	Capt FB Dorsey	HQ Altarea
ZK 3834	Capt MG Duncan, CD	1 PPCLI
ZB 4108	Capt MC Edwards, CD	RCS of I
ZL 4855	Capt AL Gale	HQ Central Ont Area
ZK 9551	Capt MD Gardiner, CD	HQ West Ont Area
ZG 10021	Capt CE Goodman, CD	HQ 3 CIBC
ZA 3846	Capt AL Hill	CJATC
ZB 9635	Capt JE Hodge	AHQ AG Br (D Org)
ZM 9651	Capt GA Holmes	2 PPCLI
ZM 10200	Capt DR Honeyman	MCCD Indo-China
ZF 5061	Capt WL Howard, CD	2 PPCLI
ZG 9246	Capt HA Jeffrey	PPCLI Band
ZK 1073	Capt DE Jones	HQ BC Area
ZL 9925	Capt WH Jones, CD	HQ Sask Area
ZK 4274	Capt WH Jans	HQ Sask Area
ZC 5446	Capt GM Kirby	C & D Estb CALE (RMC of S)
ZB 10257	Capt WJ Kitson	HQ Sask Area
ZK 4149	Capt DM Langley	HQ Camp Borden
ZM 4767	Capt HB McGregor	CJATC
ZB 2912	Capt FR McGuire	AHQ (D Hist)
ZK 5059	Capt JGC McKinley, MC	1 PPCLI
ZC 5019	Capt JR MacLean	1 PPCLI
ZK 4435	Capt DG MacLeod	CASC Kingston
ZM 4393	Capt RM Middleton	1 PPCLI
ZH 4432	Capt BM Munro	HQ Manarea
ZP 4704	Capt WH Nicholls	CJATC
ZL 4347	Capt GK Nicholson	HQ Sask Area
ZM 4869	Capt JJB Pariseau, CD	2 PPCLI
ZM 5453	Capt CA Petrie	HQ Sask Area
ZK 4697	Capt RS Peacock	CASC Kingston
ZB 9954	Capt HNP Quick	HQ Nfld Area



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ZG 4443	Capt JM Reid	HQ Camp Wainwright
ZK 4350	Capt JJ Regan, CD	HQ Central Comd
ZP 9283	Capt EO Roberts	HQ Altarea
ZK 10126	Capt DS Robertson	PPCLI Depot
ZL 9929	Capt WC Robertson, MC, CD	PPCLI Depot
ZB 3007	Capt CL Scot-Brown, CD	1 PPCLI
ZK 5902	Capt MC Stewart	RCS of I
ZL 10030	Capt J Stutt, CD	2 PPCLI
ZH 4540	Capt WK Stirling	1 PPCLI
ZL 603	Capt AV Stoppa, CD	HQ NWHS
ZP 4184	Capt LW Swift, CD	HQ NB Area
ZK 2205	Capt NL Topham, CD	MCCD Indo-China
ZG 9625	Capt G Vickers, CD	HQ Sask Area
ZK 4526	Capt AS Wagstaff	2 PPCLI
ZK 5020	Capt H Wray	2 PPCLI
ZL 10032	Capt DR Yeomans, CD	1 PPCLI
ZL 4766	Capt PE Vik	HQ BC Area
ZL 7247	Lt D Ardelian	RCS of I
ZL 4443	Lt JW Baragar	2 PPCLI
ZL 6611	Lt JPRE Beauregard	HQ East Que Area
ZK 6323	Lt RD Bell	Army Rec Sta Toronto
ZL 6383	Lt FL Berry	HQ BC Area
ZB 7607	Lt PC Bourdeau	2 PPCLI
ZK 5577	Lt EM Canfield	1 PPCLI
ZM 6448	Lt RAL Carter	2 PPCLI
ZM 6901	Lt TL Clarke	1 PPCLI
ZK 6795	Lt PW Collins	2 PPCLI
ZL 10316	Lt DT Cottingham	HQ Sask Area
ZB 6618	Lt TK Crieghton	RCS of I
ZD 6078	Lt RL Dallison	1 PPCLI
ZK 9599	Lt A Donald	HQ Altarea
ZM 6864	Lt AJGD deChastelain	2 PPCLI
ZU 6794	Lt PAH Dupille	HQ 4 CIBG
ZK 7823	Lt ASC Ferguson	1 PPCLI
ZM 6910	Lt KR Foster	2 PPCLI
ZC 9726	Lt RJ Gillis	HQ Altarea (Calgary)
ZK 6543	Lt KHB Callant	1 PPCLI
ZK 6459	Lt CW Hewson	1 PPCLI
ZB 9630	Lt JCH Honey	10 Pers Depot
ZK 5865	Lt GD Hunt	Army Rec Sta Brandon
ZP 9427	Lt GJ Hyde	RCS of I
ZK 5545	Lt WEJ Hutchison	HQ Sask Area
ZF 6116	Lt DC Jones	CJATC
ZM 7825	Lt KD Lidgren	2 PPCLI
ZB 5687	Lt WJ Love	CJATC
ZM 7065	Lt RT Lund	2 PPCLI
ZK 6609	Lt PA Maione	CJATC
ZK 7845	Lt RM MacIntosh	1 PPCLI
ZK 6341	Lt EA Mansfield	2 PPCLI
ZB 5575	Lt RL Mathews	HQ Altarea (Calgary)
ZD 5895	Lt RB Muir, CD	HQ Sask Area
ZB 6331	Lt AJRH Neadow	PPCLI Depot
ZL 5949	Lt HA Pankratz	1 PPCLI
ZL 9928	Lt VP Rithaler, CD	1 PPCLI
ZM 6239	Lt PA Robison	HQ Altarea
ZK 7244	Lt DI Ross	2 PPCLI
ZB 6130	Lt JRS Ryley	1 PPCLI
ZH 7083	Lt RH Scott	PPCLI Depot
ZB 5275	Lt WWJ Shuler	RCS of I
ZC 5697	Lt DA Smithies	2 PPCLI
ZB 10256	Lt CD Snider, MC	2 PPCLI
ZC 5285	Lt JD Snowball	1 PPCLI
ZM 7919	Lt JB Stanton	2 PPCLI

ZK 7084	Lt PM Stevens	C & D Estb AHQ
ZB 7052	Lt RB Stock	2 PPCLI
ZK 10260	Lt NFJ Villiers	PPCLI Depot
ZH 6100	Lt DG Wallace	1 PPCLI
ZM 9766	Lt RG Wilkes	RCSME
ZD 8463	2Lt HS Bloom	2 PPCLI
ZL 8464	2Lt WF Boll	2 PPCLI
ZM 7927	2Lt TA Bradley	1 PPCLI
ZB 7719	2Lt DM Carpenter	1 PPCLI
ZK 8072	2Lt RD Gillan	2 PPCLI
ZK 8073	2Lt AJ Gollner	1 PPCLI
ZB 7745	2Lt M MacKnie	1 PPCLI
ZK 8080	2Lt AB Paxton	1 PPCLI
ZF 8474	2Lt CC Smith	2 PPCLI
ZF 7707	2Lt WD Sole	1 PPCLI
ZL 7380	2Lt RI Stewart	2 PPCLI

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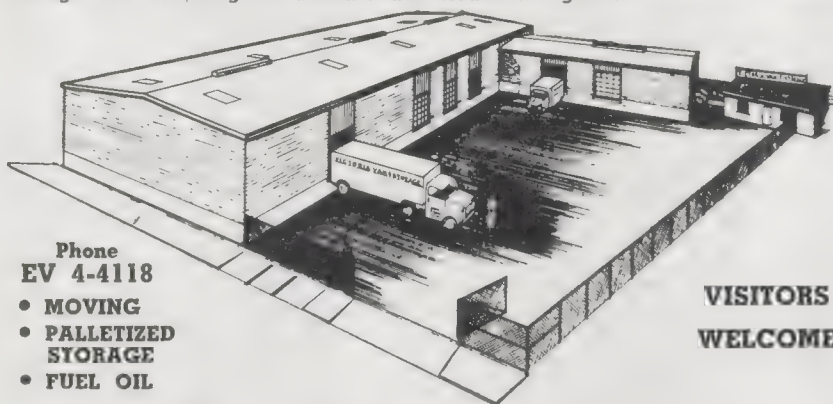
SA 4005	WO 1 JG Austin, MC, CD	1 PPCLI
SP 21439	WO 1 JC Coutts	2 PPCLI
SM 800225	WO 1 LF Grimes, CD	HQ Sask Area
SM 11398	WO 1 H Haas, CD	PPCLI Depot
SH 19011	WO 1 JW Macklin	HQ Man Area
SL 109991	WO 1 DH Acton, CD	RCS of I
SH 45752	WO 2 Appleton RH, MM, CD	1 PPCLI
SK 3460	WO 2 Buxton RG, DCM, CD	1 PPCLI
SH 16381	WO 2 Carriere F, CD	RCS of I
SB 90023	WO 2 Cole VD, MM, CD	1 PPCLI
SB 122575	WO 2 Danyleko A, CD	1 PPCLI
SP 22274	WO 2 England CL, CD	HQ Calg Garrison
SP 22317	WO 2 Falconer J, CD	HQ West Ont Area
SC 20511	WO 2 Gill WJ, CD	HQ East Ont Area
SF 35301	WO 2 Goodwin LG	2 PPCLI
SP 21460	WO 2 Green AG	1 PPCLI
SB 145945	WO 2 King RJ	2 PPCLI
SM 106448	WO 2 Klokeid JF	1 PPCLI
SM 10712	WO 2 Larson HO, MC, CD	HQ Fort Churchill
SL 105897	WO 2 Lock CH, CD	2 PPCLI
SD 82512	WO 2 Lynch PA, BEM, CD	HQ BC Area
SA 800233	WO 2 McKerracher WN	2 PPCLI
SK 67023	WO 2 McMahon EJ	2 PPCLI
SP 22290	WO 2 Mackie JB	HQ Man Area
SM 800158	WO 2 Melnychuk M	HQ BC Area
SM 800238	WO 2 Morris EH, CD	HQ 1 CIBG
SB 3439	WO 2 Noble HW	HQ Altarea (Calgary)
SD 71293	WO 2 Ogilvie WJ, CD	PPCLI Depot
SL 1365	WO 2 Roe DIT	2 PPCLI
SM 11563	WO 2 Rudd AJ	2 PPCLI
SP 21451	WO 2 Shaw SP	RCSME
SP 21389	WO 2 Shone EA, CD	RCS of I
SH 17013	WO 2 Spiers CD	CJATC

SL 111324	WO 2 Stone JE	2 PPCLI
SP 7496	WO 2 Thompson J	1 PPCLI
SD 16670	WO 2 Tobin WG	RCS of I
SK 62292	WO 2 Tutte KG, BEM, CD	1 PPCLI
SP 22318	Ssgt Adams SO	HQ Sask Area
SA 800106	Ssgt Brister BJ	PPCLI Depot
SP 21453	Ssgt Brown AHE	HQ Man Area
SK 14196	Ssgt Camilleri PA	2 PPCLI
SL 13119	Ssgt Casement WR	HQ Sask Area
SM 6440	Ssgt Chatry HS	2 PPCLI
SH 77201	Ssgt Dodd FS	Royal Roads
SK 42425	Ssgt Frolek R	HQ Cent Ont Area
SP 21463	Ssgt Falconer JRD	RCS of I
SK 10560	Ssgt Franklin BAJ.....	HQ BC Area
SH 800059	Ssgt Goddard DH	2 PPCLI
SL 109029	Ssgt Grasley LW	1 PPCLI
SK 14174	Ssgt Harding CE	HQ Man Area
SP 21398	Ssgt Hoffman D	HQ BC Area
SH 22474	Ssgt Holden GA, CD	1 PPCLI
SB 801992	Ssgt Holligan BW, GM	2 PPCLI
SC 36956	Ssgt Johnston HA	2 PPCLI
SK 16744	Ssgt Kasanda JS	Cdn Army PT Cadre
SK 10145	Ssgt Kennedy HW	PPCLI Depot
SL 111927	Ssgt Lekevetz RM	1 PPCLI
SA 125597	Ssgt Mullholland CE	HQ Camp Shilo
SM 800027	Ssgt Myhre WE	HQ Calg Garrison
SK 52294	Ssgt Preston J	2 PPCLI
SK 12487	Ssgt Richardson JH, DCM, CD	1 PPCLI
SL 36500	Ssgt Roberts WM	HQ Sask Area
SH 22519	Ssgt Schamehorn GC	RCSME
SH 27580	Ssgt Shine RC	1 PPCLI
SH 14717	Ssgt Shinn JH	2 PPCLI
SM 800060	Ssgt Sim AM	RCS of I
SL 111905	Ssgt Spurrier DG	1 PPCLI
SH 16648	Ssgt Stewart KJC	1 PPCLI
SC 92205	Ssgt Tredwell RF, CD	1 PPCLI
SK 1805	Ssgt Urquhart DB	HQ BC Area
SM 6650	Ssgt White LA	RCS of I
SD 148134	Sgt Adams RJ, CD	PPCLI Depot
SL 64752	Sgt Ahearn GM	PPCLI Depot
SH 61839	Sgt Allard EJ	HQ Man Area
SH 16412	Sgt Andrews WG	HQ BC Area
SL 4977	Sgt Arnold LW	2 PPCLI
SL 12572	Sgt Arnold JE	2 PPCLI
SL 4080	Sgt Beka PR	2 PPCLI
SC 8311	Sgt Bell FL	1 PPCLI
SC 11775	Sgt Best WR	3 RCHA (PT Cadre)
SK 9664	Sgt Best DJ	RCS of S (PT Cadre)
SC 850593	Sgt Blackburn JP, CD	HQ East Ont Area
SH 61815	Sgt Bordeleau CR	2 PPCLI
SU 2601	Sgt Bradley D	Cdn Army School of PT
SH 800061	Sgt Brotchie AM	2 PPCLI
SB 50032	Sgt Boyd SA	HQ East Ont Area
SK 14181	Sgt Buchan WA, CD	HQ BC Area
SK 8616	Sgt Buxton DW	1 PPCLI
SK 14195	Sgt Buxton FH	HQ BC Area
SC 850490	Sgt Cain JMA	PPCLI Depot
SK 800272	Sgt Campbell KM	CJATC
SK 6454	Sgt Camponi CL	Army Rec Sta Calgary
SM 9261	Sgt Carlson NB	HQ Altarea
SB 801018	Sgt Carrick DT	HQ Man Area
SL 104219	Sgt Carignan AHJ	HQ Sask Area
SL 80008	Sgt Clarke A	HQ Ft Churchill

SM 38088	Sgt Clarke M	RCS of I
SL 124489	Sgt Claxton NL	HQ Altarea
SC 850371	Sgt Claxton TW	2 PPCLI
SC 850175	Sgt Clauthier LL	2 PPCLI
SA 102576	Sgt Couture GJ	1 PPCLI
SM 800020	Sgt Cowling JT	PPCLI Depot
SD 800667	Sgt Craig RJ	2 PPCLI
SL 105636	Sgt Crawford J, CD	1 PPCLI
SL 120072	Sgt Davies WE, CD	RCS of I
SA 800429	Sgt Davy EL	RCS of I
SB 153223	Sgt Debney GS	2 PPCLI
SL 1052	Sgt deFaye GR	2 PPCLI
SM 17620	Sgt Dixon EC	1 PPCLI
SH 18862	Sgt Dolinski K	1 PPCLI
SK 8338	Sgt Dunbar JG	HQ Fort Churchill
SA 800496	Sgt Dunn JT, CD	PPCLI Depot
SM 9156	Sgt Edgington EG	1 PPCLI
SH 61483	Sgt Edinburgh JM	2 PPCLI
SB 106805	Sgt Edwards HA	2 PPCLI
SH 60261	Sgt Ehinger A, CD	HQ Altarea
SK 14437	Sgt Elliott GW	2 PPCLI
SL 105419	Sgt Erfurt A	2 PPCLI
SK 7789	Sgt Fleury RK, CD	1 PPCLI
SB 153230	Sgt Folster GA	1 PPCLI
SA 109817	Sgt Franklin HE	HQ Altarea
SH 800471	Sgt Ferguson JCW, CD	HQ Man Area
SH 61547	Sgt Fernstrom SJ	1 PPCLI
SK 14630	Sgt Fenton VL	1 PPCLI
SU 2584	Sgt Gammon KS	2 PPCLI
SM 107820	Sgt Gibson C	2 PPCLI
SB 7635	Sgt Grant RE	Cdn Army School of PT
SB 801762	Sgt Gowing LM	2 PPCLI
SB 801695	Sgt. Henry J	HQ Man Area

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SH 18950	Sgt Hanson KO	HQ Altarea
SK 100574	Sgt Hickey MG	PT Cadre
SM 17689	Sgt Holden L	2 PPCLI
SK 14504	Sgt Holmes GO	1 PPCLI
SK 14243	Sgt Hood JE, CD	2 PPCLI
SH 951	Sgt Horrocks FD	HQ Man Area
SF 58060	Sgt Irving GE	2 PPCLI
SB 66068	Sgt Ives HG	HQ East Ont Area
SL 24006	Sgt Jones CC	HQ Sask Area
SD 4988	Sgt Jenkins JD	1 PPCLI
SC 7485	Sgt Kenny AG	1 PPCLI
SK 16797	Sgt King AJ	2 PPCLI
SK 12602	Sgt Kirby GA	RCSME
SM 800018	Sgt Kliewer KH	10 Pers Depot
SH 23676	Sgt Larkin WW, CD	HQ Sask Area
SC 115055	Sgt Laroche W	1 PPCLI
SH 61356	Sgt Liscum RM, CD	1 PPCLI
SH 60737	Sgt Linklater FA, CD	1 PPCLI
SK 8297	Sgt Lochrie JM	1 PPCLI
SM 107933	Sgt Lock WA	HQ Man Area
SM 53419	Sgt Love JL	10 Pers Depot
SM 18230	Sgt Lukion JW	PPCLI Depot
SC 9000	Sgt MacIsaac JT	1 PPCLI
SH 18627	Sgt McDonald RC	2 PPCLI
SF 39521	Sgt McDow EA	RCS of I
SD 81303	Sgt McNeil GH	HQ Quebec Comd
SK 14171	Sgt McRae TS, CD	1 PPCLI
SF 800469	Sgt MacAulay SV	2 PPCLI
SH 16117	Sgt MacKenzie HR	8 Pers Depot
SM 800222	Sgt Major HL, CD	Army Rec Sta Lethbridge
SB 43435	Sgt Mann PG	2 PPCLI
SL 11952	Sgt Maule GS	HQ Sask Area
SH 19299	Sgt Meldrum GH	HQ Man Area
SM 7267	Sgt Merrill W, CD	HQ Camp Wainwright
SB 801284	Sgt Miles JW	HQ Cent Ont Area
SB 153120	Sgt Mitchell DD	HQ BC Area
SB 800782	Sgt Moran FB	2 PPCLI
SH 23844	Sgt Morrison LG	1 PPCLI
SU 3027	Lsgt Mosley CA	2 PPCLI
SM 9800	Sgt Murphy LH	1 PPCLI
SC 9179	Sgt. Noonan JD	1 PPCLI
SK 800056	Sgt O'Neill GJ	2 PPCLI
SA 112373	Sgt Osborne DL	HQ Sask Area
SH 22860	Sgt Park AA	2 PPCLI
SC 17325	Sgt Parker RL	AHQ Br AG
SL 800172	Sgt Parsons MF	2 PPCLI
SD 192503	Sgt Payne GI	2 PPCLI
SB 153643	Sgt Pearson DW	HQ Man Area
SB 802010	Sgt Pennell DM	RCS of I
SL 106294	Sgt Penner JR, CD	PPCLI Depot
SL 4984	Sgt Phillips LA	2 PPCLI
SF 6905	Sgt Plant RB	2 QOR OF C (PT Cadre)
SK 14550	Sgt Poucher JW	1 PPCLI
SB 800869	Sgt Powell TE	HQ Man Area
SD 190629	Sgt Preece DJ	HQ East Comd
SB 153746	Sgt Prentice RA, MM, CD	HQ 4 CIBG
SU 2660	Sgt Price FA	HQ West Comd
SH 800038	Sgt Purcell AE	PPCLI Depot
SK 50112	Sgt Raven RJ	CJATC
SK 8392	Sgt Remin ED	1 PPCLI

SM 800337	Sgt Robinson AW	HQ Altarea
SC 49426	Sgt Rockburne TE, CD	HQ 1 CIBG
SG 2922	Sgt Rogers CV	HQ BC Area
SN 5780	Sgt Rose A, CD	1 PPCLI
SB 39354	Sgt Rossiter BC	10 Pers Depot
SC 57782	Sgt Rutherford PM, CD	1 PPCLI
SA 56740	Sgt Schoop GE	2 PPCLI
SF 39483	Sgt Scott MJ	HQ Nfld Area
SM 800445	Sgt Segin D	RCS of I
SK 8565	Sgt Shawcross KS	CJATC
SF 806	Sgt Slade LH	RCS of I
SA 1191	Sgt Smith HE	1 PPCLI
SL 110776	Sgt Smith RW	2 PPCLI
SL 111369	Sgt Sorsdahl RG, CD	CBUME
SF 800319	Sgt Spence JR	1 PPCLI
SH 800345	Sgt Stephen J	1 PPCLI
SM 107788	Sgt Suaes BG, CD	PPCLI Depot
SB 65567	Sgt Swan FJN	2 PPCLI
SK 16757	Sgt Taylor WA	2 PPCLI
SM 105934	Sgt Theriault RJ	HQ BC Area
SC 17466	Sgt Thibodeau EJ	PPCLI Depot
SM 106329	Sgt Thurn DV	HQ Altarea
SA 45156	Sgt Thorne G	1 PPCLI
SH 20235	Sgt Tinney D, CD	RCS of I
SL 4242	Sgt Toews EW	1 PPCLI
SM 800469	Sgt Turlock WH, CD	2 PPCLI
SL 800166	Sgt Tuttle LA	2 PPCLI
SM 6739	Sgt Udell FJ	HQ BC Area
SL 111271	Sgt Vallance JF	2 PPCLI
SM 800162	Sgt Wabasca A	2 PPCLI
SH 28529	Sgt Walushka E	1 PPCLI
SM 17910	Sgt Wardell AD	HQ NWHS
SK 17301	Sgt Watters L	2 PPCLI
SF 8948	Sgt Welsh GE	CJATC
SM 800075	Sgt White GJ	PPCLI Depot
SK 46284	Sgt White WB	CJATC
SA 110217	Sgt Wigle JR	1 PPCLI
SB 800869	Sgt Wilkins CG	2 PPCLI
SM 109369	Sgt Wilson CA	PPCLI Depot
SH 61472	Sgt Wilson CE	HQ BC Area
SM 4369	Sgt Wiltse DE	1 PPCLI
SM 109175	Sgt Witt EK	PPCLI Depot
SB 262141	Sgt Woolly BE	1 PPCLI
SL 4001	Sgt Zwolek E	1 PPCLI



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